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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

U. S. Division of Culture
Human Rights and 32c.
An Old Finnish Custom

¶ **Cultural Division**—After months of preparation, the United States launches a Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department. It is the most comprehensive American acknowledgment to date that the world has entered fully into a third dimension of relations between peoples. No longer can diplomacy alone, or trade alone, sum up the ever closer integration of human affairs on the world stage. Ideas are on the march. Propaganda in many shades of value, from deliberate distortion of information to constructive exchanges of culture, sweeps across national lines. The radio knows no geographical frontiers, and thought, when free to unfold, compasses the universe. Washington's new Division of Cultural Relations enters this field under the direction of Dr. Ben M. Cherrington who for 12 years has conducted a program of public education in world affairs at the University of Denver. • America is coming late into the cultural field on an international scale. The new division responds to a desire for defense against certain types of anti-democratic propaganda, especially directed toward Latin America and aimed at the influence of the democratic United States there. But the division is more than defensive. It is a tremendous stride toward making the Good Neighbor Policy more practical.

¶ **Women and Human Rights**—"I believe that the next 100 years in the life of women will not be 100 years in which women will be fighting for women's rights, but 100 years in which we will all of us be fighting for human rights." Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, member of the Swedish Parliament, laid this challenge before American women assembled in New York to honor her. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided and said: "We need a new platform in which the unfinished business left on the work table of the world should be discussed, and to come to the question of what are the things we should demand from legislatures and congresses for the better rights of women." • Meanwhile at Trenton, N. J., State Labor Commissioner John J. Toohey estimates that at least 100,000 of the 170,000 to 200,000 women and minors employed in New Jersey industries are receiving less than $588.32 a year. This is taken as a bare subsistence. In such a budget, 32 cents looks too big to be omitted. • Yes, seekers for work in the field of human rights and responsibilities face a long list of jobs to be done. There is much employment in wiping out unemployment, under-employment, and their effects. It is a challenge for ideas, and for ideas socially and unselfishly applied.

¶ **"An Old Finnish Custom"**—It is a slight jump from incomes of $588.32 a year to $22,000,000,000 spent by Federal and State Governments in the United States since 1932 to combat unemployment and depression. Defending heavy New Deal spending before the Iowa Democratic Convention, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says the "total" debt of the nation is $6,000,000,000 less than in 1930. Private debts alone, he explained, are $28,000,000,000 less than in 1930. Increase in the Federal Debt to more than $40,000,000,000 by next year was traced back to "indiscretions" of the Republicans before the Democrats took over. The size of the figures and the complexity of the charges indicate some of the larger issues of government affecting that $588.32 income. • Whether in terms of $588.32 or billions, the world at large confronts a growing problem of debt. At Pittsburgh, Vaino Hakkila, a member of the Finnish tercentenary delegation, says "it's an old Finnish custom" to pay debts. Finland, alone among European war debtors, is making regular payments to the United States.

¶ **All Is Not Dark**—Every day, not necessarily in the screaming headlines, but shining through because they represent the everyday kindliness of multitudes, news items bring cheer. • Chase, central Kansas town, shared its oil boom instead of fighting over it. By agreement in advance, the citizens arranged to share equally if oil should be found in the townsite. And they have. • In support of a right idea, Mayors of 34 American cities have sent a message to the International Peace Campaign, pledging aid in the move against bombing of defenceless civilians. • In New York City, Mayor La Guardia thanks the public for co-operation in safety education that has reduced auto mishaps.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—Indications of the work cut out for Adviser-Mediator Viscount Runciman when he goes to Prague Aug. 1 come in German press criticism of Czechoslovakia's proposed minorities statute. • The hope for mediation of a dispute that appears irreconcilable is that all Europe, including Germany, knows the imperative need for avoiding war. The very efficiency of modern warfare serves to stave it off. But more than negative motives is required for durable peace. Only good will lays weapons permanently aside.

Britain Warns Japan On Rights in China

Other nations hindered by Japan's seizure of preferred position in trade and shipping.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Repeated British diplomatic representations in Tokyo against Japanese interference with United Kingdom trade in China having proved fruitless, a strong hint has now been given that more direct measures may follow.

The Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, in Lords yesterday, said bluntly that the British Government is quite ready to consider "possible action" if they do not secure "adequate consideration for interests which we have a right to protect." The immediate cause of this warning has been the systematic institution by the Japanese of a preferential position for its own shipping and other commercial interests along the China coast and on the great rivers inland.

Sustained Policy Seen

Restrictions have been imposed, delays enforced, and facilities refused to British traders upon so wide a scale as to represent what is regarded here as no mere accidental outcome of war measures, but a sustained policy which the Japanese Government has been either unable or unwilling to change.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain touched upon this question in the House of Commons July 26. He then offered British mediation in the Sino-Japanese struggle "whenever we can see the opportunity." At the same time he expressed a resolve "to do our utmost" to protect British interests.

Powerful commercial influences are thus beginning to supplement the already intensely strong and almost universally prevalent feeling against allowing unlimited license to Japan in what it is doing in China.

Other Countries Handicapped

The situation, it is recognized, has changed since the failure of the Brussels conference last November to bring about concerted international action for this purpose. Now German trade, besides that of other countries, is suffering.

France and the Netherlands have become seriously alarmed for the safety of their Far Eastern possessions. Russia has been made to feel that its Manchurian frontier is threatened. At the same time, completion of the Singapore fortifications and increased armaments at home have enhanced Britain's ability to take action.

At the moment the British Government's actual proposals have not gone beyond indicating the possibility of extending trade credit facilities to China. This may not in itself be very much, but it is recognized here that it may be the beginning of more action.

Halifax stresses Czech peace: Page 5.

By a Staff Artist

Viscount Halifax

British Foreign Secretary Hints Stronger Action to Japan

Crime Control Plans Knit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Co-operation among the states and the Federal Government in their activities to control crime has been more closely knit as the result of the fourth annual meeting here of the Interstate Commission on Crime. Methods of perfecting legislation in the states and making enforcement effective were major items of business, which, with the backing of this organization of state and Federal officials, will be brought before law enforcement agencies and legislatures in nearly every state within the next year.

A permanent organization of State police is being planned as another step forward in interstate co-operation, for such a national body would bring about an interchange of ideas that would be mutually beneficial in crime control among the states.

Senate Ouster Facing Victor In Tennessee

Walsh denounces 'gutter politics' as committee warns both factions of fight over seat.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Corrupt politics, so flagrant as to foreshadow possible unseating of the victor, have been uncovered in the Tennessee Senatorial primary campaign.

"Apparently every scheme and questionable device that can be used in a political contest to raise funds to influence votes and control the election result is in full swing," the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee revealed, after studying a report laid before it by a special investigator.

The situation in Tennessee was described as pointing "toward an election contest in the United States Senate, regardless of which candidate triumphs."

The investigator was immediately sent back with six assistants to gather further evidence.

Leading candidates in the Tennessee race to be decided Aug. 4 are Senator George L. Berry, the incumbent, who is backed by Gov. Gordon Browning, and Tom Stewart, choice of the Crump machine an_ Senator Kenneth McKellar.

"Gutter politics" was the way Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts described the disclosures after the committee meeting.

The committee, while a little more reserved in its language, was just as critical of the goings-on in Tennessee.

In a formal statement it said that "evidence already before it with respect to assessment of Federal employees by one group participating in the Democratic primary contest for United States Senator, and of state employees by the other group, points sharply toward an election contest in the United States Senate regardless of which group's candidate triumphs.

"Regardless of action that may be taken in the courts to punish those practicing illegal election methods and those exercising political pressure, there are indications that the Senate may be called upon to consider the probability of excessive money being used in behalf of the victorious candidates," the Committee warned.

Though details of the Tennessee report were not made public, it appeared that the Berry group would be charged with assessing or threatening State employees and the Stewart faction with using Federal machinery in much the same manner.

Investigating Campaign Charges

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Morris Sheppard
(D) of Texas

Senator Wallace H. White
(R) of Maine

Chairman Sheppard and Senator White, of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee, are shown just before the Committee issued a sharp warning that the political fight in Tennessee might result in an election contest on the Senate floor. Senator George L. Berry seeks re-election.

Ickes Assails Tobin in Feud Over City Hall

Insists Boston get no U. S. funds and says Mayor needs lesson in manners and economics.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—His insistence that Boston get no Federal funds for its City Hall, Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, said today is based on his belief that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin needs "not only a lesson in economics but a lesson in manners." Mr. Ickes resented the fact that Mayor Tobin failed to answer his queries regarding a PWA project filed by Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and then announced to the newspapers that he would seek WPA funds instead of PWA to save Boston taxpayers money.

The fact that the PWA application was filed by Mayor Mansfield and not Mayor Tobin made no difference to Mr. Ickes. "We don't deal with individuals," he said, "we deal with communities. We assume that a city, especially a place like Boston, is a continuing community."

Hopkins' Decision

Although Mr. Ickes is reported to have had a promise from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, that no WPA funds would be granted for the City Hall repair job, Mr. Ickes said today, "I don't make Harry Hopkins' decisions for him. He makes them himself."

At a press conference today, when Mr. Ickes was questioned about his attack on Mayor Tobin over the radio earlier this week, he first approached the subject facetiously "oh, that fellow on the air, you mean. I didn't hear him," he laughed. Then explaining the background of the situation he said Mayor Tobin had not replied to two queries asking whether Boston was still interested in the application filed by Mayor Mansfield.

Discourteous, Ickes Says

"I didn't suppose the Mayor would be so discourteous," he said, "so we assumed they were still interested and the allocation was made. Instead of writing, as he might have done, the Mayor thought this was a fine opportunity to have the calcium lights turned on. He strutted out on the stage and spurned this grant Boston had asked for. We had been assured that the City Hall was about to fall down but he decided to repair and refurnish it at less expense to Boston but at proportionately greater expense to the Federal Government."

As a result of the Boston controversy, Mr. Ickes revealed, he and Mr. Hopkins have worked out an arrangement whereby three representatives of PWA sit in Mr. Hopkins' office for the purpose of stopping what Mr. Ickes calls "this shopping around."

Mr. Ickes' final comment was that Mayor Tobin "talked too much at the wrong time." He indicated that the Boston Mayor might have obtained WPA funds without any difficulty if he had not been so fond of publicity. "Harry Hopkins and I do not allow people to shop back and forth between us and neither do Jesse Jones of the RFC and I," Mr. Ickes declared.

Cultural Agency Of U. S. Fosters American Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—A formal agency of the United States Government charged with the far-reaching task of promoting amity between the United States and other nations, particularly those of Latin America, was established today as a branch of the Department of State.

The new organization, to be known as the Division of Cultural Relations, will operate through counteracting international misunderstandings at their source in the process of international education of peoples, and is counted on to help in the world effort to bring national cultures and individualities into a working harmony with each other.

"Cultureteering" has become a popular international device. Fascist nations so far have been the most intensive cultureteerers. In announcing the new division, State Department officials carefully deny that it is to be a propaganda agency. The official departmental order signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in naming Dr. Cherrington, who for 12 years has directed a program of public education in world affairs at the University of Denver, outlined the purposes and functions of the division. It stated:

"The new division will have general charge of official international activities of this department with respect to cultural relations, embracing the exchange of professors, teachers, and students; co-operation in the field of music, art, literature, and other intellectual and cultural attainments; the formulation and distribution of libraries of representative works of the United States and suitable translations thereof; the preparations for and management of the participation by this Government of international expositions in this field; supervision of participation by this Government in international radio broadcasts; encouragement of a closer relationship between unofficial organizations of this and of foreign governments engaged in cultural and intellectual activities; and, generally, the dissemination abroad of the representative intellectual and cultural works of the United States and the improvement and broadening of the scope of our cultural relations with other countries."

Congress appropriated $28,000 for the division's work this year, following a request from the State Department last June. Five officers and three clerks comprise the initial staff.

Canadian Wheat Crop Expected To Break Lean Years on Farms

ODESSA, Saskatchewan, July 28 (CP)—Wheat cutting has started on a 60-acre farm near here. It was believed to be the earliest cutting on record in this section of southern Saskatchewan. Cutting was expected to be general in a few days.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Millions of dollars in purchasing power, it is expected will be released into the channels of trade in western Canada, with the harvesting of the 1938 wheat crop.

Farmers, particularly those of drouth-ridden Saskatchewan, look forward to having their first spending money in from six to eight years. How much they will have is still problematic. The harvest is estimated at approximately 300,000,000 bushels for the three prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

This is close to the 10-year average of wheat production for Canada, 311,000,000 bushels.

Though wheat prices are far below 1937, on a basis of 75 cents a bushel Canada's crop income this year should be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000.

The crop means money to the Canadian railways, the retail merchants, and dealers in farm machinery.

A virtually unbroken succession of below normal crops, with consequent lack of buying power, has piled up a tremendous demand for goods. Farmers are the largest by far of the consuming groups of western Canada.

Capital expenditures on such things as roads, bridges, houses, and buildings will be undertaken. There will be purchases of clothing, furniture, and household equipment.

Regina is one of the biggest distributing points for farm machinery in North America. Farm machinery companies here are already experiencing the first wave of buying, and they report business this year as best since 1930. They expect, also, judging by the inquiries, a flood of farm machinery purchasing once the crop has been harvested and cash is in the hands of farmers.

The two big Canadian railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, are preparing for one of the biggest crop movements in years. The movement of the Canadian crop furnishes a big part of the revenues of the two systems. On an average it costs 12½ cents to move a bushel of wheat from a prairie elevator to the Great Lakes, or to Vancouver, B. C. A crop of 300,000,000 bushels will therefore mean earnings of close to $40,000,000.

Of the 300,000,000 bushels, by far the greater share is Saskatchewan's 200,000,000. Manitoba will probably yield about 40,000,000 bushels and Alberta 60,000,000.

Prague Offers Local Self-Rule

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 28 (AP)—The Government has transmitted to its autonomy-seeking Sudeten German minority the draft of a law laying down the bases for territorial self-administration.

The proposal would modify the country's administrative organization for provinces, districts, and communes. Oral explanations accompanied the transmittal of the draft, details of which were kept secret.

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—The National Socialist inspired press unanimously condemns the Czechoslovak Government's newest minorities-soothing plan as an evasion of the autonomy demands of Sudeten Germans whom Reichsführer Hitler is determined to "protect."

The principal German complaint was that the statute regarded and treated the Sudeten Germans as a minority instead of as a "Staatsvolk"—a people with rights and status equal to those of the dominant Czechs and Slovaks who far outnumber the Republic's Germans, Poles, Hungarians and other racial groups.

Dr. Hodza, meanwhile, turned his attention to drafting a second statute—to deal with local self-government and the degree of autonomy.

When completed, the measure will be passed on to a six-member Coalition Committee of Government party leaders for close examination.

The Premier planned to address a joint conference of leaders of Government parties, and leaders of parliamentary clubs of Deputies and Senators Aug. 1.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 28 (AP)—Sudeten German Party members, supported by Germany in their demands for autonomy, heap criticism on the surprise publication of a proposed nationalities statute. They remained silent, however, concerning provisions of the draft, awaiting the return of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, from Breslau, where he is attending a German "gymnastic and sport festival."

In general, however, Sudeten circles seized the occasion to repeat what they frequently had said, that "nothing can be gained through mere revision of existing conditions—only complete rebuilding of the state can remove its defects."

LONDON, July 27 (AP) — London newspapers said Reichsführer Hitler's personal envoy, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, was expected to bring a personal message from the German Chancellor to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain here this week end.

Reports were that the message might form a basis for informal Anglo-German conversations looking toward a broad agreement between the two countries.

Chandler Ally Says Farley Favored Him

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The declaration that Postmaster General James A. Farley personally attempted to place United States Senator M. M. Logan on a Federal bench and thus leave the way open for Gov. A. B. Chandler to run for Senator Logan's seat without major opposition was thrown into Kentucky's Senatorial campaign by Dan Talbott, State Finance Commissioner.

Governor Chandler in a recent campaign speech declared Senator Logan had "begged for an appointment to the Federal bench last spring and Senator Logan, campaigning for renomination of U. S. Senator Alben W. Barkley, favored by President Roosevelt, promptly told an audience Governor Chandler's statement was untrue. Senator Barkley previously had asserted Governor Chandler tried to "make a deal" to get Senator Logan a Federal judicial appointment.

Six New Postage Stamps on the Way

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Six new postage stamps which officials say should net the Government a $70,000 profit will go on sale soon.

The Post Office Department has issued 11 new stamps since April 25, including eight of the new, streamlined Presidential series.

First day sales totaled $136,000, or $12,150 per stamp, although the most expensive stamp, bearing a likeness of President Monroe, cost only 5 cents.

The new stamps will cost more. One, bearing the profile of John Quincy Adams, which will go on sale here tomorrow, will cost 6 cents. Other scheduled issues are:

Andrew Jackson, 7 cents, Aug. 4; Martin Van Buren, 8 cents, Aug. 11, and William H. Harrison, 9 cents

A stamp to be issued at Des Moines Aug. 24 to commemorate establishment of Iowa's territorial form of government will cost only 3 cents. Five days later, the Department will issue Woodrow Wilson stamps at $1 each.

Stamp dealers expect a moderately heavy sale of the Wilson issue but decline to predict the popularity of the forthcoming $5 Calvin Coolidge stamp.

Best first-day seller of the Presidential series was the half-cent Benjamin Franklin stamp.

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Bridge on Jacks Planned To Avoid Flood Waters

WARSAW, N. Y. (AP)—This village is considering construction of a bridge that could be "jacked up" in high water.

State engineers recommended a "screw jack" bridge, which could be raised three or four feet and out of the reach of flood waters, be built over Crystal Brook.

In the Boston Section:

Hurley again deadlocked with Legislature.

Government states Czech treaty has not affected shoe industry adversely.

Utilities Commission's decision on rail abandonment expected today.

Illegal dealings in East Boston UCC office charged at State House hearing.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Intimate Message From the Country

Traveling With Presidents Gives One an Intimate Acquaintance With Some of the Miracles of the Modern Era

Having traveled to the Pacific Coast with President Roosevelt's party, Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has written six Intimate Messages, of which this is the fourth, on interesting, important, or revealing things seen en route, quite apart from the President's doings. Later this summer, he will return over the motor-ways, writing of conditions and things observed independent of any presidential party or political campaign.

In previous travels with American Presidents, this reporter has seen a lot of dams. Beginning with Mr. Hoover's visit to what is now Boulder Dam on the Colorado, and continuing with Mr. Roosevelt's many inspections of the mighty works of this Administration, a great many gigantic triumphs of the engineers have been seen.

But on the recently concluded transcontinental trip of the President, not a single dam was viewed. It was the first time Mr. Roosevelt has crossed without inspecting dams, and the pundits must decide if the circumstance has significance. However, he did see a number of mighty engineering works, this time highways and bridges. They were almost as notable as the dams. They were simply grand.

So, to this traveler, the conclusion is indicated that the American people have flung across their landscape not seven wonders of the modern world, but 17 and 70. Most of these projects simply have to be seen to be believed. Many of them are taken as commonplace by the folks who use them every day. But to this itinerant, they deserve a place in the lexicon of our times. Here are only a few:

From Norwalk to Newark

(1) The 60-odd miles between Norwalk, Conn., and the Newark, N. J., airport. To one unjaded voyager, these miles compress more man-made wonders than anywhere else he has seen. It is his ambition to drive some European friend over the distance, for nowhere else is the organizing, engineering skill of the United States better shown.

Beginning at Norwalk, you roll along 17 miles of the new Merritt Parkway, over hill and dale with no intersections, a broad strip of trees and shrubs dividing the two directions of traffic, and lovely country on either side. Continuing without interruption on the Hutchinson River and Cross Country Parkways, you again go through beautifully landscaped glades, past lakes and streams, until you come to the Henry Hudson Parkway. This leads you down to Manhattan Island, and all the while you have been by-passing the most dense urban areas and excruciating traffic.

Then, down Manhattan Island, you follow the West Side Express Highway. You pass George Washington Bridge—itself another of the authentic seven wonders of the world—and then presently a magic panorama appears on both sides of you. To the right is the mighty Hudson, presently lined with docks, some of which certainly will be harboring various leviathans of the deep—the Queen Mary or the Normandie, the Bremen or the Rex. You look down upon them as you bowl along, marveling at the sight. To the left is the whole incredible sky-line of New York City, its pinnacles piercing the clouds—all spread out for your wandering gaze.

Finally you come to the Holland Tunnel or the Lincoln Tunnel, and through their tubes penetrate under the river, once more using an engineering marvel. On the Jersey side, you again follow a trunk highway until you come to a further tour de force—a unique road, the Pulaski Skyway flung high in the air over the marshes.

Miracle Taken for Granted

Along these 60-odd miles, with the exception of a bit in Jersey City, you have scarcely encountered an intersection or a traffic light, and in normal conditions you have crossed at a steady 30 miles an hour or better one of the most congested population areas in the world. You have seen engineering masterpieces almost every mile along the way; it has cost many hundreds of millions of dollars to build the road you use; you have participated in one of the miracles of the age. And you may not have given it a second thought.

(2) And now, spanning the continent, you come to more "incredibilia"—the two bridges at San Francisco. President Roosevelt crossed these the other day and said he had had the greatest thrill of his life. Well may he have said it. To anybody who had gazed in the old days across the lofty Golden Gate, or looked from San Francisco into the misty distances of Oakland, it almost exceeds belief that bridges could have been built over these bodies of water.

The Golden Gate Bridge leaps boldly high into the air. Liners glide underneath, far below. To the natural beauty of a famed spot has been added one of the world's greatest memorials to the building genius of men who have conquered the earth's surface. The bridge enhances its setting.

The Oakland Bridge amazes as well. First there is the daring arm that reaches to Yerba Buena, again dwarfing the battleships and cruisers that—the other day—lay at anchor below. Then this astonishing bridge plunges through a tunnel, on Yerba Buena island, and slopes off to Oakland, covering the miles of shallows on giant stilts, an elevated roadway that at night seems to be endless. Again one would ask foreigners, who wish to see the greatest American achievements of the drawing board, the blueprint, and the engineer's boundless imagination, to come to San Francisco and ride over these structures.

Earmarks of an Era

But such vast bridges, and the dams aforementioned, are only the "giantia" of America's new building era—an era which is to our decade what the skyscrapers were to the 'twenties, what railroads and canals were to earlier days. Beyond such single bignesses are thousands of lesser works, constructed in almost every county in the United States. Hard highways extend everywhere; other important bridges and traffic cut-offs and clover-leafs and over-passes and tunnels have been built in the last few years.

Mostly it has been with the aid of federal money, and partly for unemployment relief. Perhaps some of the building has been uneconomic? Perhaps there will be trouble in paying the overhead on some of it? Perhaps some of it falls into the category of so-and-so's "folly"—the white elephant sort of structure that has been built in almost every community? But also a good many things that were once said to be somebody's "folly" have turned out to be practical pioneering! So it is too early to pass judgment on the current age of building. But no transcontinental trip in these days fails to hammer home the conclusion that the engineers, quite apart from the politicians, have not neglected their contribution to our times.

E. D. C.

Spying on Labor in Steel Related at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Union men and a former strike breaker filed before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today and yesterday and, between arguments themselves, told a story of labor spying as allegedly conducted by the Republic Steel Corporation.

A former Republic Steel Corporation policeman testified that he lied his way into a job as a C. I. O. organizer and then signed the names of steel workers to membership cards without their knowledge.

The ex-policeman, Walter Maloney of Cleveland, said readily, under questioning by Chairman La Follette, that he had falsely accused Elmer Lohman, a former S. W. O. C. organizer, of having signed him up as a union member and having reported his name to Republic.

It was all a part of an idea he conceived to gain the confidence of S. W. O. C. officials, Mr. Maloney explained, so that he could learn more about union activities in the period preceding the "Little Steel" strike of 1937.

Harold F. Vargo, who readily conceded that he had operated as a company agent under the names of Richard Brooks and Ira Alberts, testified that while in the employ of Republic's police department he helped organize and became financial secretary of a C. I. O. union in Republic's Youngstown plant.

Later he was on the picket line, during the strike in Little Steel a year ago, but before that he had resigned his union post at the requests of other union officials. Union men told the committee that Mr. Vargo was suspected of turning the union's membership roll over to the company.

"I was asked to resign because they said some members didn't like my attitude, but that wasn't the reason. The real reason was that I wasn't Communistic enough," Mr. Vargo testified.

Earlier Charles M. White, vice-president of Republic, said it never had been the policy of the company to use espionage to get information regarding the formation of unions, but that it had been used to get evidence of sabotage and other things.

Mr. Vargo, who said he held "quite numerous strike-breaking jobs," testified that during a strike the company used him to mingle with the men on the picket lines for the purpose of picking up information. He said he was given an automatic pistol by Capt. Earl Butler of the Republic police.

The union men smiled for the first time when further testimony revealed that this weapon was the instrument of getting Mr. Vargo arrested and "slapped around" by the Youngstown police. But the cuffing he got was, according to the testimony, mild compared to that given Edward J. Velesky, a union man, who was among others arrested at the same time.

No sooner had they gotten into the stationhouse, Mr. Velesky testified, than he and others were taken to the basement and struck and kicked repeatedly by the police.

"They got slapped around," Mr. Vargo put in, "because they were pretty abusive and talked out of turn."

During the strike, the testimony ran, Mr. Vargo operated on an expense account from Republic. He couldn't recall how much he received, but he testified that he got "all he could" and "ate well and drank well."

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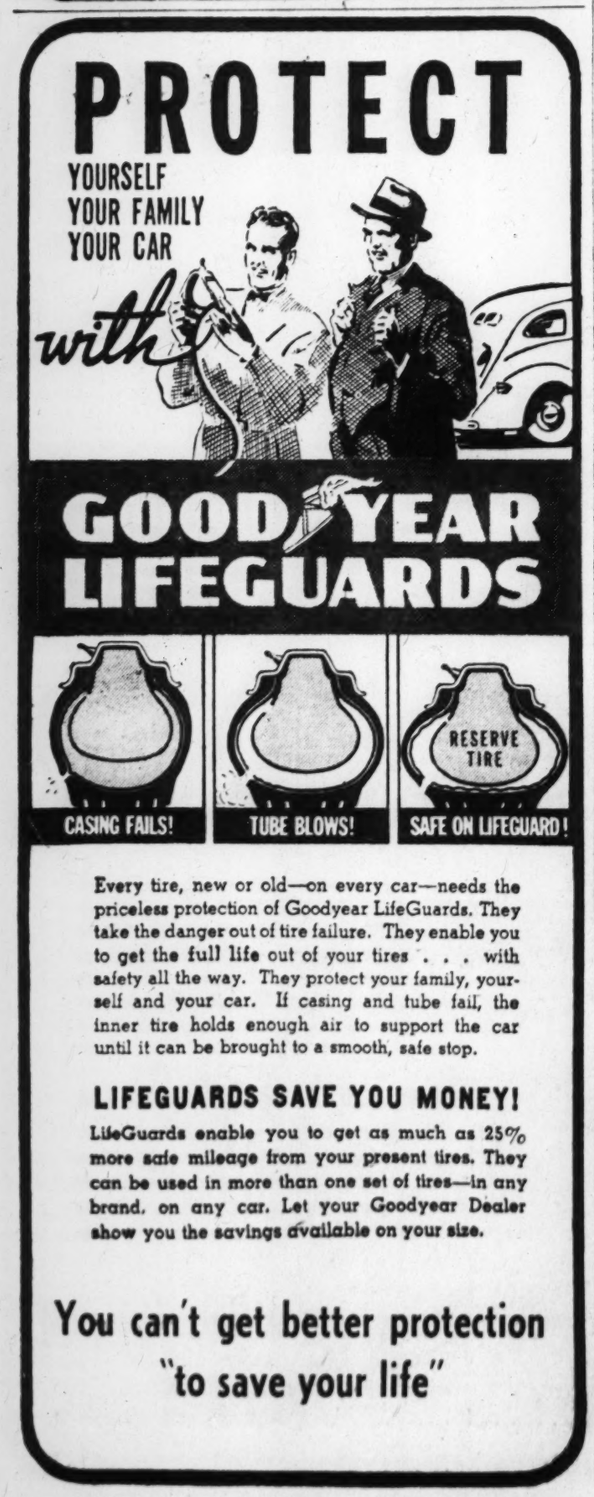
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New Liner

The new 33,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Mauretania as it will look when finished

Pendergast-Stark Battle Dominates Missouri Primary

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28 (AP)—A battle between "the boss," T. J. Pendergast of Kansas City, and Gov. Lloyd C. Stark has overshadowed United States Senator Bennett Champ Clark's campaign for Democratic renomination in Missouri's primary next Tuesday.

The prize in the Pendergast-Stark fight—a Democratic intra-party struggle with no quarter asked or given—is a Supreme Court judgeship, but the office is just a convenient bone of bitter contention. The issues are far greater than the job:

Who will be the most potent force in Missouri's Democratic politics—Governor Stark or Mr. Pendergast? Can Mr. Pendergast punish the Governor, whom he helped elect to a four-year term in 1936, or can Governor Stark break Mr. Pendergast's political dominance?

The Governor, stumping the State for Supreme Court Judge James M. Douglas, has demanded the party "purge itself of bossism."

In a bristling statement, before he announced he would support Circuit Judge James V. Billings of Kennett for the Supreme Court, Mr. Pendergast accused Governor Stark of political ingratitude in the matter of appointments.

"If his conscience is clear, so is mine," Mr. Pendergast declared. "Let the river take its course."

Since then, Missouri's Democrats have been clinging to the boat in a wild ride on a flood of oratory. There have been as many as 100 campaign speeches a week.

Meanwhile, Senator Clark, leader of the fight against the President's court plan and the Government reorganization bill, has waged a vigorous drive for renomination against three candidates, two of them avowed "100 per cent New Dealers."

Senator Clark, running on his record of "supporting the President when he is right and opposing him when he is wrong," has the backing of Governor Stark, Mr. Pendergast and Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann's administration in St. Louis.

Neither of the New Deal candidates, Joseph T. Davis of St. Louis and Willis H. Meredith of Poplar Bluff, has the benefit of a friendly nod from the President. When Mr. Roosevelt left Kentucky on his recent trip, he had two alternate routes to Texas—through St. Louis and through Memphis. He chose Memphis.

Missouri's Republicans, with no major state-wide contests, virtually have been silent during the primary campaign. Former Gov. Henry S. Caulfield of St. Louis, drafted by party leaders as their Senatorial candidate, has made only a few informal talks. He is opposed by Ray E. White, a St. Louis County real estate dealer.

All 13 incumbent Congressmen seek renomination. Twelve are Democrats. The only Republican, Dewey Short, and several of the others have no opposition.

Borah as Lawyer

William Borah began the practice of law at Lyons, Kan., in 1889.

Under Construction

An air view during the construction of the Mauretania

State A. F. of L. To Boycott NLRB In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Affiliates of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor have been officially instructed to boycott the National Labor Relations Board and to take none of their cases before that agency, it was disclosed recently by James L. McDevitt, of Philadelphia, President of the State A. F. of L. organization.

These instructions, constituting the first skirmish in the A. F. of L.'s battle with the NLRB, have been sent to all the subordinate groups of the Federation, which represents about a half-million workers throughout Pennsylvania. The fight is the result of a long line of NLRB decisions in which A. F. of L. contracts have been invalidated when protested by the C. I. O.

"The State Federation has officially instructed its affiliates to take no further labor matters before the NLRB," said Mr. McDevitt, "because the National Labor Relations Act has been transformed from an instrumentality that was designed to promote collective bargaining into an agency that fosters the C. I. O."

Despite his organization's unprecedented action, the National Labor Relations Act, declared Mr. McDevitt, "still is the finest measure that has been placed on the statute books in so far as labor is concerned.

"I disagree with those who clamor for its amendment and change. I believe that as it stands it is labor's safeguard. But, just as I believe the act is good, I believe that its administration is undeniably bad."

"The NLRA will have to be administered so that it punishes unfair labor practices, promotes collective bargaining, and fosters industrial peace. It will have to stop being an adjunct of John L. Lewis' organizing office.

"The American Federation of Labor does not intend to stand for it. While we will fight every effort to amend the act, we will fight just as bitterly the present administration of the act and its administrators."

England Launches Liner Designed For Cheap Travel

LIVERPOOL, England, July 28 (AP)—Amid cheers of almost 100,000 watchers, Great Britain's new transatlantic liner Mauretania was launched today in the mile-wide Mersey estuary off Birkenhead.

The huge black, white and red hull glided into the water over stays greased with seven tons of tallow.

Fingertip pressure on an electric button released the new liner. Lady Bates, wife of the Chairman of the Board of the Cunard-White Star Sir Percy Bates, performed the ceremony.

The Mauretania, namesake of the earlier British liner, is the largest ever built in England. The Queen Mary and the new Queen Elizabeth, both larger, are Scottish-built.

U. S. Consul Attends

Philip Holland, United States Consul General at Liverpool, headed an American party invited to watch the ceremony.

The $10,000,000 Mauretania is designed to cater to the lower-priced trans-Atlantic tourist trade and is expected to make 22 knots—below the speed of the larger, extra fare ships but still fast enough for a quick crossing.

It will ply between England and New York starting early in 1939. It will have 10 decks, including one for sports and another for sun bathing.

One of the features of the new Mauretania will be a machine which will plot the floor of the ocean all the way across the Atlantic on a graph similar to those made by temperature and other recording apparatus. The machine is called an echometer. It throws sounds to the bed of the ocean and the time the returning echo takes gives the depth. It will be operated from the navigating bridge.

Modern Developments

The radio will represent the latest developments, with arrangements whereby broadcasts from either side of the Atlantic may be picked up while the ship is in transit and broadcast to all of the public rooms or to a limited number, according to the occasion. Passengers will be able to use the ship-to-shore telephone for conversations with virtually anyone who is within reach of an ordinary telephone on land or sea, anywhere in the world.

In reviving the "ia" terminology the line returns to its century-old custom of naming ships after provinces of the old Roman Empire, provinces the names of which end in "ia."

The ship for which the new one is named, the first Mauretania, entered service in 1907 and was the fastest passenger vessel in the world until the year 1929 when she broke her own previous record but lost the blue ribbon of the Atlantic to a newer ship.

The Maurtetania will be 772 feet long and about 34,000 tons gross and 36,000 tons displacement. She will be slightly larger than the old Mauretania, which had a gross tonnage of 30,704.

President Plans To Cut Day Off His Pacific Trip

ABOARD CRUISER HOUSTON, in Galapagos Archipelago, July 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt was ready today for another fishing excursion in the waters of the Humboldt Current as the Crusier Houston anchored off Hood Island.

Earlier in the day the President made plans to complete his Pacific cruise a day ahead of schedule. The Houston will arrive at Balboa, C. Z., Thursday, Aug 4, instead of Friday, Aug. 5.

Mr. Roosevelt brought the presidential party to Hood Island, most southerly of the Galapagos Group, after a stop yesterday at Postoffice Bay, Charles Island.

Mr. Roosevelt viewed Charles Island from the Houston and sent ashore 50 bluejackets who carried foodstuffs, supplies, and magazines and newspapers for the island's 12 inhabitants, including five Indians.

The naval men climbed the steep, volcanic cliffs to the home of Heinz Wittmer, Mr. Wittmer's wife and their three children. They also talked with Elmir A. Conway and Mrs. Conway, Californians who arrived at Charles Island 10 months ago.

Aviators from the Houston flew over the island while the shore party was climbing mountain slopes and sighted the white-clad sailors moving along the trails.

Flying low over volcanic formations, they reported sighting dwarfed, weather-beaten trees growing within the dead craters. They also sighted large orchards of wild lemon and orange trees, and were able to distinguish garden spots near a scattered few homesites.

The President spent the day in his floating office and on the decks, personally supervising the operations of the shore parties. Among Government messages received was a report of WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins that during the week ended July 23 more than 37,000 workers had been added to the rolls of that agency.

"WPA rolls," Mr. Hopkins reported, "have shown a rise of more than 240,000 since June 1, this increase being distributed among 37 states and the District of Columbia."

Two hours behind schedule because of delay occasioned by getting the supplies to the island inhabitants, the Houston turned eastward at 3 p. m. (E. S. T.) for Hood Island, 60 miles away, where the wild wahoo, most savage of all fish in the Pacific, may get a chance to strike the presidential hook.

Philadelphia Robin Tries Canary Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Two Philadelphia women recently found themselves in possession of a homing robin which has aspirations to sing like a canary.

The bird, christened Dopey, was found six weeks ago, its wing injured, by Mrs. H. T. Carkeek and Mrs. William Malloy, who picked it up and nursed it.

The women taught it to fly by tossing it in the air. A few days ago they decided Dopey was strong enough to go out on his own, so they took him to the yard and released him.

When they called "Good-by, Dopey," the robin circled the yard and flew back to them. Dopey takes an afternoon flight for about half an hour, then returns.

He tries to imitate the singing of a neighbor's canary, and, according, to the women, is coming along nicely.

Tasmania Schools Being Centralized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—To enable as many children as possible to obtain the advantage of specialized teaching, the Government is adopting the policy of transporting children of the higher grades in one-teacher schools to larger and more central schools. In many cases, the smaller schools are closed altogether and all the children are transferred to a central school.

Last year, nearly 1,400 children were transported daily on about 200 school days.

Red 'Deal' in C. I. O. League?

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—A woman identified by Homer Martin as a former Communist Party member entered the trial of four suspended officers of the United Automobile Workers today to relate a reported "deal" to give Communists control of the Wayne County unit of Labor's Nonpartisan League.

Mr. Martin, U. A. W. International President, said the woman heard a report at a Communist meeting on terms of a "deal with Dick Frankensteen to gain control" of the local chapter of the League which has been used for political activity by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Richard T. Frankensteen, one of four Vice-Presidents on trial before the U. A. W. Executive Board on Mr. Martin's charges that they conspired with Communists to disrupt the automobile union, denied flatly any "deal" with Communists. He is County Chairman of the Nonpartisan League, and Mr. Martin is State Chairman.

The woman was the second witness to be called at the trial, following F. J. Michel of Racine, Wis., Board member, to the stand. Mr. Martin, who declined to name her for fear of possible "retribution," said she had made an affidavit.

"The affidavit," said Mr. Martin, "will show that the Communist Party faction was going to run one of their own members for President of the League, but . . . compromised on a trade agreeing to make Frankensteen President if he would create a new office—that of organizational director of the League—and that a Communist would be supported for that position."

"I regard the whole statement of Mr. Martin as an attack on labor's political voice," Mr. Frankensteen commented. "Not daring to align himself with the political enemies of labor, he resorts to this cowardly method. Mr. Martin hopes through this attack to destroy the effectiveness of Labor's Nonpartisan League. His tactics already have caused great damage to the State body, of which he is temporary Chairman."

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Pennsylvania Politics Turns On Grand Jury Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 28—Pennsylvania Republicans today had mapped their strategy to meet the efforts by Gov. George H. Earle to prevent a Grand Jury investigation of his administration. The Governor and his Democratic-controlled Legislature are moving to supersede the Grand Jury as an instrument against corruption in government on the ground that the Republican Judiciary is acting with partisan motives in entering the situation.

The Republicans will attempt to hold the position that the charges Governor Earle is fighting to keep out of the Grand Jury room were made first by Democrats during the Pennsylvania primary campaign last spring. They will stand by the record that a Republican District Attorney, Carl B. Shelley, acting on those charges, prepared the evidence for presentation to the Grand Jury here, stating that it was basis for indictment of the Governor, the Democratic State Chairman, David L. Lawrence, and 12 other State and Party officials on the grounds of conspiracy, graft, extortion, and blackmail. They will contend that the Grand Jury has an evident impartial duty to investigate them.

Far from being an invasion by the Judiciary as the Governor charges, the Republican legislative spokesmen assert that what is now going forward is an invasion by the Legislature. It is fundamental in the Grand Jury institution, they assert, that a supreme inquiry body exists, and that this is the ultimate safeguard of the whole people, not only against ordinary crime, but against public corruption, with indictment power even against the prosecutors who conduct it and the Judges who convene it.

Republicans Serve Notice

Governor Earle's battle to block the Grand Jury investigation, with its accompanying denunciation of the judges for refusing to interfere with it, will be publicized in Republican quarters as an attempt to curtail the rights of the Judiciary. First notice of this had come today in a statement by Ellwood J. Turner, floor leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, appealing to the people of the State "who wish to preserve the Grand Jury as a free institution to wire, phone, or write to their Representatives and Senators at Harrisburg immediately."

The Republicans were numerically powerless to withstand any legislation upon which the Democrats combined in the General Assembly, his plea stressed, and put squarely up to the electorate "whether, in order to meet the exigency of the immediate situation, the (Democratic) Legislature shall enact measures which will make revolutionary changes in the conduct and powers of Grand Juries and curtail a judicial function which has existed in the Commonwealth since its beginning."

Amendment Defeated

A test of floor strength on the five Earle bills, today in stage of third reading in the Lower House to legislate the Democrats into full possession of the inquiry, was had yesterday when the Democrats defeated a denaturing Republican amendment by a vote of 132 to 47.

Meanwhile United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, who took his stand with the Governor on the inquiry issue this week, was on the high seas today, ignoring a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury for testimony when it convenes on Aug. 8.

"The service was cheap political publicity," he said. "I am not afraid of the Grand Jury, and there is nothing to these charges but politics. There is only a penalty of $100 if I don't obey. It says so right on the subpoena."

Senator Guffey is on a vacation and will attend the Interparliamentary Union Conference at The Hague on Aug. 21. When he returns to the United States in early September to manage the Democratic campaign in Pennsylvania, he said he would key the party offensive to "the Roosevelt New Deal," and "the corrupt political judiciary of Pennsylvania."

N. Y. Theater Ticket Premiums Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Regulation through a municipal ordinance of the Maximum premiums chargeable by a theater ticket broker was urged here today as producers voiced opposition to a pact between Actors' Equity Association and the League of New York Theaters for abolition of theater ticket speculation in Broadway.

Councilman Howard H. Spellman announced he would introduce legislation in the City Council in September to make a misdemeanor the sale of a ticket for a premium greater than stamped upon its face by the theater owner.

The maximum premium permissible under the code between actors and theater owners is 75 cents for orchestra seats and 50 cents for balcony seats.

Ticket brokers were reported almost unanimous in opposing the plan, which goes into effect on Sept. 1, the start of the fall theatrical season here. Most of them hold that the public—not the brokers—establish the price for admissions to popular Broadway productions.

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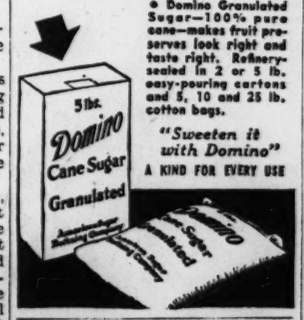

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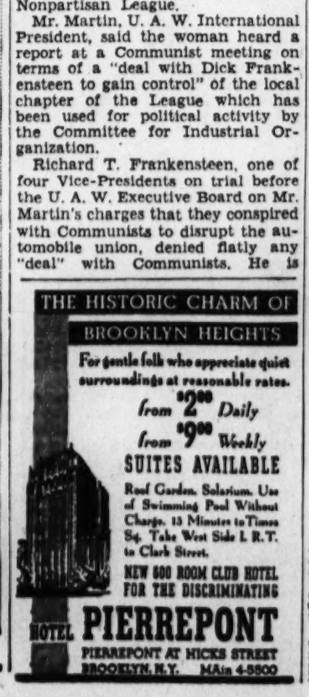

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Swedish Woman Lawmaker Hears Women Need New View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—With the admonition that "it is time the women of the world had a new program," women groups today had been called to strict accounting of the gaps in feminine progress by the dean of their organized effort, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Facing 500 representatives of 26 national and local women's organizations assembled to honor Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, member of the Swedish Parliament and of the official delegation which accompanied Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf to the United States for the tercentenary celebration of the first Swedish settlement in America, here yesterday Mrs. Catt showed that she had the most militant thought of them all. Women need to see that it is a serious proposition to find out which way they are going, she declared, adding that she was "in favor of making this a perfect world."

"You say that there are discriminations against women," she said. "One hundred years ago everything was discrimination. They have disappeared little by little. But when you have troubled getting work to do, you are too apt to say it is discrimination.

"You are so much cleverer and better educated than women used to be. You know the laws better. I think you could finish everything off in 50 years."

The tribute luncheon at the Delmonico Hotel took its theme from the current project of the League of Nations Committee on the Legal Status of Women, of which Miss Hesselgren is one of four women members and to which three men were appointed.

"When this committee reports the results of its study in three years, a lot of you are going to rise up to correct what is wrong," Mrs. Catt declared. "We need a new platform in which the unfinished business left on the work table of the world should be discussed, and to come to the question of what are the things we should demand from Legislatures and Congresses for the better rights of women."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was toastmaster, presented Miss Hesselgren as "a woman who has participated so richly in the life of her times that it would be impossible to do justice to all her activities without staying here all afternoon."

Miss Hesselgren served for 13 years in the Swedish Senate as its first and only woman member prior to her present seat in the Riksdag, which has several women members, and remarked that the League Committees study was being launched at tragic time.

"I believe that the next 100 years in the life of women will not be 100 years in which women will be fighting for women's rights, but 100 years in which we will all of us be fighting for human rights," she said.

Miss Dorothy Kenyon, of New York, one of her colleagues on the committee, was another speaker.

Home Economics

Larry Helen Leon

Each Had 30 Practice Student Mothers for a Year in Home Economics Class at Oregon State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Having each during one short year at Oregon State College is no small experience. Life in the three home-management houses at O. S. C., where women in home economics learn—and the babies have helped all they were able—just how infants should be cared for properly as part of their practical instruction, can be unusually interesting at times, they found after comparing "notes." Owners of the three pairs of big eyes are (left) Larry "Kent," Helen "Dolan," and Leon "Withycomb," their last name telling the house where they spent the year.

Needs of Woman Worker Set at $1,001.81

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 28—For adequate maintenance and health protection, a woman worker in New Jersey living as a member of a family should receive not less than $1,001.81 a year, according to a report placed before Gov. A. Harry Moore by State Labor Commissioner John J. Toohey, today. The cost of bare sustenance is put at $588.32.

Costs are higher for a woman worker living alone, according to the report, which came as a defense for the Minimum Wage Act. It lists $1,147.82 necessary for adequate maintenance and $633.46 for sustenance.

It is estimated by the department that at least 100,000 of the 170,000 to 200,000 women and minors in industry in the State are being paid less than the sustenance wages. On the basis of a check made several months ago, it was computed at that time there were approximately 35,000 receiving less than $5 a week.

Governor Moore asked for the information as part of a study he is making of living costs for women and minors under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law. Because of a lack of funds, the act is being enforced only in the case of the laundry industry, which employs about 10,000 women and minors.

In the case of the woman worker living alone, the chief charge is in the housing and food items. The adequate budget allows $579.92 and for bare sustenance, $476.75.

Under an adequate budget for workers living as members of a family, $433.91 as allotted for home expenses. Of this, the largest item is $234.28 for food. Clothing calls for $196.16; clothing upkeep, $19.35; personal care, $36.78; medical care, $42.24; insurance and savings, $71.73; leisure-time activities, $104.54, and transportation, charity, gifts and incidentals, $97.10.

The Minimum Wage Bureau had a $12,000 appropriation last year. For the current fiscal period a bill to provide $25,500 was passed, but because of an error, there is some question as to the money being available.

Mr. Toohey credited more than a score of women's organizations and nearly 300 volunteer workers and investigators with making possible the report.

"I feel a careful examination of the data should convince any of our citizens who have been reluctant to endorse and approve minimum wage efforts of the necessity of the State giving help and protection to those who are unable, under highly competitive circumstances, to take care of themselves," he said. "This conclusion is substantially supported by the wage data gathered in a large variety of industries in New Jersey where women and minors are employed for less wages than would permit them to maintain the sustenance budget shown in this study. . . .

"I wonder if we are willing, in this enlightened age, to endorse a wage base that abjectly limits lives to a bare living sustenance?"

The executive committee of the organizations co-operating in the study was headed by Mrs. Helena N. Simmons, of the New Jersey Consumers League.

Drive for Population Held To Keep Women's Wages Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British women are concerned as to the effect which efforts for a higher birth rate may have on wage earning. Meeting here recently, the Open Door Council, a body which stands for equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, discussed the question.

Although in Great Britain fascism does not "strut boldly at large like a highway robber," depriving women of their jobs, said Mrs. Florence E. Key, the Council's President, yet freedom is none the less filched from them.

One of the latest manifestations of the filching process is seen in population statistics. It is not difficult, members of the Council declared, to prove that propaganda for an increase of population may be directed toward the securing of extremely anti-social action. In a resolution, the women called upon those who are engaged in studying the population problem to realize that one of the ways of securing a healthy and moral community is for women to be treated as human beings, "to whose personality and rights there must be accorded the same respect as is accorded to men."

Mrs. Key declared that, within the last two years, justice had been denied three large sections of women workers. In the first instance, women Civil Servants were robbed of their victory in the House of Commons debate on equal pay by a "tricky manipulation" of parliamentary procedure. In the second instance, industrial women were, under the Factories Bill, shut out of employment on the grounds of "protection."

Only recently, Mrs. Key said, women shopkeepers, dressmakers, nurses, writers, and other independent workers had, by legislation, been debarred from participation on the same terms as men in the benefits accruing from insurance financed partly by public monies. She noted that under the Contributory Pensions Act, the income limit was fixed for men at £400 a year; and for women, at £250.

Among other questions, that of the nationality of married women was discussed by the Council. Members considered that the obligation to take the nationality of her husband often acts as a restriction to a woman in regard to her choice of work.

So long ago as 1931, the British Government stated, as a policy, that a woman should have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality, and this viewpoint had never been repudiated. Yet recent legislation to give effect to The Hague Nationality Convention—which Convention persists in "classing women with minors and lunatics"—had, they said, shaken women's faith. They called for a denunciation of The Hague Convention and the introduction of legislation which would implement the Government's declared policy of equality in matters affecting nationality.

Texas Finds Mexico Has Key to Water Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — The need for co-operation between Mexico and the United States in the use of water from both the Colorado and Rio Grande systems has been brought home to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas lately in two acute shortages making rigid proration necessary to supply water not only for irrigation, but for the use of cities alone.

Texas realizes that all Colorado water originates in the United States and that most of that in the Rio Grande originates in Mexico. But it faces realistically the fact that it must have Rio Grande water, and that Mexico holds the best bargaining weapon. While the people of this "Valley as fertile as the Nile" appeal to the Federal Government to hasten negotiations with Mexico for a treaty that will permit the construction of storage dams, Mexico continues steadily to develop a vast irrigation project just across the Rio Grande.

The Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas claims the right to the normal, uncontrolled flow of the Rio Grande due to prior usage. Basis for this right derives from precedent in which Mexico's right to waters originating in the United States have been recognized. In the case of the Juarez Valley, below El Paso, Mexico's grape growers whose vineyards were ruined when this country shut off the water supply, all originating in the United States, were repaid by the United States.

Must Respect Mexico's Claim

And in the case of the Colorado River the United States is expected to respect Mexico's claim to the amount of water it was using before the Boulder Dam was built—about 750,000 acre feet a year.

Thus the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas claims the right to water sufficient to irrigate its 400,000 acres of irrigated lands now highly developed with citrus fruit. And if a treaty with Mexico can be negotiated, so that three storage dams can be constructed on the Rio Grande, there will be sufficient water to irrigate these lands and to furnish Mexico with all she needs.

However, the nation to the south has consistently refused to negotiate on the Rio Grande without considering the Colorado jointly, and as a result negotiations have been at a standstill.

It now seems that some action will be forced shortly for the recent shortages on the American side are further emphasized by the new Mexican project being developed just across the Rio Grande from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas being in a position to practically drain the Rio Grande in its lower reaches.

Could Divert Rio Grande

More than 50,000,000 pesos will be spent on this project, which is to be completed late in 1939. It will get its water from a huge intake midway of the Valley area, and the entire flow of the Rio Grande at normal stage could be diverted into this intake, whose bottom is a foot and a half lower than the bed of the river.

This would leave such towns as Mercedes, Harlingen, San Benito, Brownsville, and others without water.

Mexico plans to control the flow into this inlet with big steel gates. But if Mexico desired to bring pressure in the Colorado River situation, she could raise the gates. Disaster to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas would follow.

The two developments on opposite sides of the Rio Grande River in its lower reaches are of considerable interest in themselves, offering striking contrasts in some respects. The American Valley of the Rio Grande was developed by "rugged individualism" and the result insofar as the area as a whole is concerned is that there are 27 pumping plants, each operated by a separate district and a separate group of engineers and officials. Each district has its own drainage system with no co-ordination between them. Efforts to work out a unified program in the interest of economy, both in saving of money and of water, have failed.

On the Mexican side of the river there will be no pumping plant at all. Mexico's engineers have listened to those who for years have suggested gravity irrigation on the American side.

The Mexican project offers interesting engineering features, all of which are being studied by American engineers. Among these is a new system of preventing seepage, by cutting down into the soil and tamping in a mixture of clay and lime.

Of equal interest will be the fact that on the 250,000-acre Mexican project are to be located, side by side, the three types of agricultural development insofar as ownership of the land is concerned.

First, there will be private owners. While much of the land being developed was taken away from large ranchers, the small owners have been allowed to keep the land which they were actually using. They will still retain their title.

Second, there will be the communal or collective farms, each man farming a certain tract, but the land title remaining in the Government, with the group having control, so that if any man fails to cultivate his land it may be turned over to someone else.

And third, there will be tenants—men who have been farm laborers in the past, and who are not considered able yet to assume full responsibility for their lands.

Film Trade Plans Vast Sales Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Motion picture executives are today searching for new superlatives and polishing up old ones in preparation for a vast publicity campaign designed to persuade the American public to spend more time in the neighborhood cinema.

Starting on Sept. 1 and continuing for a year, the movie industry proposes an outlay of $1,000,000 for the joint sales effort, according to Paul Gulick, former Publicity Director of Universal Pictures and now co-ordinator for the new drive.

The bill for such advertising will be split three ways, Mr. Gulick added. Producers will bear half the expense, distributors and exhibitors sharing the remainder equally.

Among the plans is a nation-wide newspaper advertising campaign. The publicity organization expects also to undertake a national contest with 5,000 prizes worth $250,000. First prize in the competition is to be $50,000.

Of All Things . . . !

Discovered at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALVISO, Calif.—Thirty-five years ago when Jack Ackermann was a lad in Canton Unterwalden, "the heart of Switzerland," he used to pedal over on his bicycle to visit a girl in a near-by village.

One day, a rival hid his bicycle, forcing him to hire a carriage for the trip home.

The rival's identity was a mystery to Mr. Ackermann. In the meantime he had come to California and was owner of a local hotel. Recently he was talking to a fellow Swiss employed in painting the building. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Ackermann discovered that the painting contractor, Alexander Roethlin, of Irvington, was the rival who had hidden the bicycle.

65,000-Mile Stroll

ANACONDA, Mont. (AP)—Anna McDonald, last woman city mail carrier in the United States, has trudged her 11-mile route here for the last time.

She became a letter carrier in September, 1918, when the World War resulted in a shortage of men.

Postal officials estimated she had traveled about 65,000 miles and carried mail weighing 283 tons.

Because postal regulations now prohibit women from working as city mail carriers, Miss McDonald is being transferred to a clerical post.

One-Leaf Clover

WASHINGTON (AP)—How about a one-leaf clover? Natural scientists at the United States Agriculture Department's Pasture Research Laboratory at State College, Pennsylvania, pondered the question after finding a plant of the one-leaf variety among 10,000 plants with the regulation three-leaf foliage. It came from a group of 200 grown from seed collected in an old pasture in West Virginia.

Dr. Sanford S. Atwood, reporting the find, said that he knew of only one other such plant. Whether this one will pass its odd leaves on to its seedlings, no one can say, because it has not flowered.

Moving by Air

WAYNESBORO, Va., (AP)—The moving van has sprouted wings.

When several hundred workers at the du Pont textile plant here were ordered transferred to Wilmington, Del., Paul du Pont, Jr., scion of the Delaware industrialists, trundled out his tri-motored plane.

He loaded it with his bed, trunks, radio, two tables, a chest of drawers and miscellaneous belongings, and hopped off for his new headquarters.

Steel Mills in Wales Get Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—In Ebbw Vale, one of the hardest hit of all Welsh industrial areas, finance and industry are now co-operating to build prosperity out of recession.

Several thousands of Welsh unemployed are promised work when the great steel and tin-plate mills of Richard Thomas and Company finally start work.

The reconstruction of this company is held here to be an unduplicated example of co-operation in the steel industry.

Only a few months ago, after nearly two years' work in the construction of what was to be the most modern plant in Britain, it looked as if the mills might never roll.

Believing the factory to be nationally important, however, finance has stepped in to aid. The Company needed £6,000,000 to complete its Ebbw Vale works and make improvements in other units. Ordinary bank loans were unavailable. But, following consultations between iron and steel chiefs and leaders of finance, the five national joint-stock banks are now to finance the reconstruction.

Until the loan is repaid, a Control Committee of four members is to take over the Company.

Chairman of this committee is Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. He is in virtually complete power, having a vote, a right of veto, and the nomination of one of the other members.

The Ebbw Vale plant, designed under American supervision to produce steel sheets and tin plates by the most modern methods, was originally intended for Lincolnshire to be near the ore fields. Richard Thomas hoped with it to restore Britain's lost hold on export markets.

The Government asked the Company to erect the factory in Wales instead of in England, to assist in the alleviation of depression.

Work was begun 18 months ago, and £9,000,000 was raised in the beginning of 1937 to pay for it. Increasing wages, delays caused by heavy rainfall, reduced revenue of the Company as a whole, all contributed to make it impossible for the Company to complete the scheme without assistance. The new combined effort is the result.

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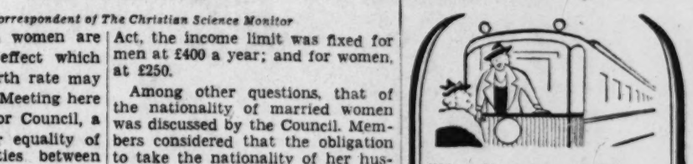

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White Kid $11

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Hankow Evacuation Ordered As Japanese Forces Move On

SHANGHAI, July 28 (AP)—Hankow authorities ordered the quick evacuation today of all civilians in that populous tri-city area as the Japanese war machine moved northwestward from Kiukiang.

The command showed the growing Chinese concern for the metropolitan Wuhan area—Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters and provisional capital—and authorities' desire to avoid needless sacrifice of non-combatants in expected Japanese air raids.

The Japanese offensive today entered Hupeh province, the eleventh of the 24 Chinese provinces to be involved in the conflict. The Wuhan cities are in Hupeh, which has 71,000 square miles and 29,000,000 population. The entrance to Hupeh was made possible by the Japanese occupation Tuesday on Kiukiang, 135 miles down the Yangtze from Hankow and only 100 air-miles distant from the temporary capital.

The war now has swept 400,000 square miles of the 2,903,475 of China proper and his affected 250,000,000 persons of its estimated 423,000,000 population—either by land combat or by the operations of warships and warplanes.

U. S. Marines on Patrol

SHANGHAI, July 28 (AP)—United States Marines today reestablished traffic patrols along the sector of the international settlement here which is under their guard.

Col. Charles F. B. Price, commander, said that "there have been persistent and increasing violations" of an agreement reached three months ago with the Japanese army, that armed Japanese and military vehicles would be kept away.

Apparently, Colonel Price said, the Japanese staff was "unable to secure compliance with the agreement by their subordinates."

HANKOW, July 28 (AP)—The American Consulate General was informed today that mission property of the Reformed Church in the United States at Yochow, Hunan Province, was slightly damaged by Japanese bombs yesterday.

Yochow, midway between Hankow and Changsha, was subjected to a heavy air attack which killed many civilians and destroyed the railway station and many houses. American missionaries at Yochow escaped injury. The Reformed Church has its American headquarters in Philadelphia.

Border Pact Urged

TOKYO, July 28 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the "Government keenly feels the importance of definitely redemarcating" the Manchukuoan-Soviet Russian boundary, a long-standing point of friction in the Far East.

Recent troop clashes along the roughly defined Siberian Russia-Manchukuo border caused a brief period of diplomatic tension between Russia and Japan, Manchukuo's protector.

HSINKING, Manchukuo, July 28 (AP)—Manchukuo has no desire to fight Soviet Russia but is fully prepared to resist invasion, Naoki Hoshino, the Manchukuo state Council's general affairs administrator, said today.

"I do not believe these recent outbreaks can lead to serious consequences now," Mr. Hoshino asserted. "A negotiated settlement seems assured.

"Nor will war arise from incidents likely in the future, due to our 3,300 miles of poorly-defined frontier, unless Russia disregards the rules of international conduct too much.

"Relations theoretically are friendly, but they are very unsatisfactory due to the extreme isolationist policy regarding Manchukuo."

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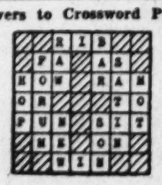

Spain: Military Summary of Civil War to Date

Rumors of unrest among Franco forces support forecast of vital events along political lines.

Loyalists in surprise drive cross River Ebro—Resistance light—Rebels push attack in West.

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, shows the latest phase of operations during the past month, culminating in the Loyalist drive across the Ebro and the Insurgent attack in the far west, as the Franco drive upon Valencia reaches a standstill.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the determined resistance of the Loyalists against Gen. Francisco Franco's drive upon Valencia is no doubt mainly responsible for bringing the Insurgent forces to a standstill around Viver, there are indications that a contributing factor to the Loyalists' success in their resistance and in their attack across the Ebro is the discontent among the Insurgent forces.

Many of the reports of disaffection coming from Francoist Spain are no doubt exaggerated. But since hardly a week passes without some reports coming in about conspiracies, arrests, or escapes from prison, there seems sufficient foundation for the assumption that important political events are taking place behind the Insurgent lines.

Whatever difficulties there may be do not arise from the partisans of the Republicans behind the Franco lines. They have been crushed very thoroughly. But Gen. Francisco Franco has not an easy task in keeping his own partisans under his sway.

The strict censorship of Salamanca makes it difficult to get adequate information. Only here and there facts leak out through the border. Among such incidents was the speech of Col. Juan Yague, one of the commanders of the Foreign Legion, in favor of a reconciliation with the Republicans against the Italians and the Germans. A few days later several hundred members of the "Falange," one of the nationalist parties, are said to have escaped from Pamplona jail. A few weeks later there were reports of a military conspiracy in Andalusia, in which Gen. Queipo de Llano's home was involved, aiming at an understanding with the Republicans against General Franco's foreign allies.

Franco Camp Divided

The conflict is essentially one between two opposite sections of the Franco camp. When the civil war started, the Nationalists, like the Republicans were divided into many sections. They included partisans of a Republic, of a monarchy and of a dictatorship; clericals and anti-clericals; partisans of ex-King Alfonso and "Carlists," or partisans of an older line of the Bourbons. During the two years of war most of these groups have coalesced into the two bodies which at present face one another in sharp conflict—the Carlists (also called traditionalists) and the Falangists. General Franco himself, originally, tried to keep the balance between the two. But events have pushed him increasingly in the direction of the Traditionalists.

The Traditionalists stand for the old Spain. The Falangists stand for a new one—they are deeply inspired by the Italian, and even more by the German model. Both Traditionalists and Falangists are Roman Catholic as well as nationalist in their views. But for the Traditionalists the church comes first, even if its rule is to be bought at the price of Spain's dependence upon foreign powers. For the Falangists, nationalism comes first; they object to foreign interference.

In social matters the Traditionalists are adversaries of any reform. They draw their strongest following from those parts of Spain where the power of the landlords does not exist, notably from Navarro. The Falangists, on the other hand, wish for a thorough agrarian reform. They have a strong following among the agrarian proletariat of Andalusia, where peasant distress is the main political problem.

Reservations on Dictator

The Traditionalists are not enthusiastic about the prospect of a dictatorship backed by a strong mass movement such as brought Mussolini to power in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Germany. A dictatorship—yes. But a dictatorship without interference of mass movements, a dictatorship by those who have a traditional right to dictate.

The Falangists, on the other hand, stand for a dictatorship based upon the masses, whose leaders would not come so much from the old ruling classes as from the new elite. The Falange, therefore, is an ideal assembling ground for all elements with a grudge against the old army and the civil service—a party rallying the younger officers against the generals.

This movement found a leader, or at least a protector, in the second man of the nationalist camp—Gen. Queipo de Llano. While the prevalence of the Traditionalists tends to give the north of Spain pride of place, the south tends to become strongly Falangist.

Fusion of Groups

Many similarities may be discovered between the Falange and the German Nazis before they came to power. Yet there is one fundamental difference. The Falange in Spain, like the National Socialists in Germany, may be described as a movement of the dissatisfied middle classes. But whereas in industrial Germany the middle classes are strong, in backward Spain they are very weak. The dissatisfied young men of the Falange had to look for support elsewhere and they find it among those rebellious masses of the agrarian proletariat which before have been anarchists, and now, especially in Andalusia, flock to the Falangists, partly in order to save their skins, but partly also because they hope to make the Falange into an instrument of their own particular aims. Thus the Falange, especially in the south and in the northwest—presents the strange picture of a mass movement of anarchist peasants, led by young officers and impoverished aristocrats.

Clearly such a movement threatens all those conservative aims which originally were at the root of the Franco rising. A gulf was bound to open between the young revolutionaries of the Falange and the old conservatives. The Falange is almost a return of that social revolution. And as its aims are dangerous, but its strength is limited, General Franco has done everything to check its progress. He has limited its stores of arms; he has attempted to deprive it of its own organization by enforcing a formal unification with the Traditionalist parties. He has had the Falangist leader, Hedilla, shot, and jailed hundreds of disaffected Falangists.

Turn to Republicans

And now the Falangists, driven to despair, are said to be setting their hopes upon the Republicans. The name of Indalecio Prieto, leader of the moderate Socialists, and not that of General Franco, is being mentioned as the savior of Spain. This change has been brought about partly by General Franco's successes in the field. Only a few months ago the Falangists were the most fierce in the persecution of Republicans. But General Franco's power within his own camp is growing, and behind him rise the menacing shadows of a foreign conquest of Spain. If General Franco wins, he may have no need for the Falange. Both its leaders and adherents are said to be concerned that they will share the fate of the "Reds" once victory is won.

It is known that serious negotiations are going on behind the scenes. Yet the immediate effects must not be overrated. General Franco's grip on his adversaries in his own camp is tightening and the changes are against the Falange. The character of General Franco's future regime will be profoundly determined by the present events. Franco Spain will henceforward be ruled by conservatism alone. The forces of extreme conservatism are stronger in Spain than in any modern country. Yet it remains to be seen whether this is a sufficient basis for a lasting form of government.

By a Staff Artist

Recent War Moves at a Glance

Arrows on the large map show the location of the sudden Loyalist offensive across the Ebro at the southeast end of Catalonia, and the western attack of the Insurgents in Estramadura. The main center of operations until the present week was north of Valencia. The small map illustrates drive toward Valencia and Ebro operations in detail

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Poles Protest Anew to Czechs

WARSAW, July 28 (AP)—A second Polish note protesting against alleged anti-Polish activities of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has been presented to the Prague Government.

The note says the "Czechoslovak Government did not consider seriously enough the warning included in the Polish note of March 22, and measures taken by Czechoslovak authorities to liquidate activities of the Communist Party are held insufficient."

It ends with an offer to help Czechoslovak police eliminate the alleged anti-Polish actions.

[The protest is related to several complicated diplomatic exchanges. Last April, Soviet Russia protested to Poland against purported attempts to spy through the questioning of travelers leaving Russia for Prague.

The Russian Government charged that foreigners leaving the country were questioned by Polish consuls about loyalty of the Red Army, and about Soviet air fields, roads, and factories.]

Earlier this month a measure of Polish-German friction was disclosed as complaints against Nazi propaganda among Germans in Poland were made in Parliament by the Rev. Mr. Downar, a Roman Catholic priest, and a member of the Diet. He filed a statement that German activities in Danzig and the Sudeten regions were accompanied by increased propaganda from German organizations, both legal and clandestine, in Poznan Province and all along Poland's western border.

He charged many Germans were using misleading statements to stir up restlessness, that they evaded military service and had made insulting remarks about the Polish Nation.

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Insurgent Planes Bombing Valencia Hit British Ship

MADRID, July 28 (AP)—A new air raid by 12 Insurgent warplanes killed 18 persons, including two in the British ship Kellwyn, in the Valencia Harbor. A total of 115 bombs was reported to have been dropped.

The Kellwyn recently had arrived from France, to discharge a cargo of sugar and coffee. The ship itself sustained only slight damage.

One of those killed on the Kellwyn was Albert Moyell, Danish agent of the European nonintervention Committee. The other was the ship's Chinese cook.

The Kellwyn, a 1,464-ton vessel registered at Cardiff, Wales, is owned by the same company as the freighter Dellwyn which was sunk on July 27 by a lone air raider at the British-operated port of Gandia, south of Valencia.

Farm Women Plan Monterrey Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A special convention of country women, many of whom farm small agrarian plots, or raise poultry or hogs for market, is to be held here under the leadership of the woman labor organizer, Concha Michel. No program has been announced for the convention, but undoubtedly women will be instructed in the plans of the Government for intensification of all food-raising crops and activities, and for diversification. At the same time, educational plans for country women, including the teaching of home crafts to groups, will be revealed.

While in Monterrey the women will be housed in the Casa Agraria, a handsome club and hotel for country folk, which has been constructed on the site of an old convent. Classes, talks, and entertainments are held there regularly.

Czech 'Pittsburgh Agreement' Used for Slovak Minority Aims

The News

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 28 (AP)—Premier Milan Hodza has taken the stand that the "Pittsburgh agreement" can form no part of Czechoslovakia's Constitution.

His attitude on the agreement—signed at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1918 before Czechoslovakia's independence was proclaimed, and guaranteeing "cultural self-government" to Slovaks—was disclosed today in "Slovak," the organ of the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, Roman Catholic leader of the Slovak mintority.

The Premier made the statement Tuesday in bidding farewell to Dr. Peter Hletko of Chicago, leader of the American Slovak delegation that toured the country.

Dr. Hodza, replying to Dr. Hletko's direct question, was said to have promised other ways would be found to compensate Slovaks for what they have done for the Republic's welfare.

Reforms now under consideration, he declared, would give Slovaks far more than the "Pittsburgh agreement" stipulated.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia—Much has been heard recently of Slovak demands for autonomy and of the much-discussed "Pittsburgh agreement." In fact, Germany, Poland, and Hungary have not hesitated to exploit Czechoslovakia's troubled minority situation to the full.

The Slovak clerical opposition, headed by the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, regards it as a charter of Slovak autonomy which should have been included in the Constitution. The Slovak loyalists, however, who have been in the Coalition Government from the beginning, see it simply as one of the steppingstones in the propaganda campaign for Czechoslovak independence conducted on American soil during the war. They maintain its importance has been unduly exaggerated and that for the Rev. Mr. Hlinka's party it has become a stalking-horse with which to attack the Government's policy.

Contents of Document

What are the contents of the American document so hotly debated here? It runs thus:

"The representatives of the Slovak and Czech organizations in the United States, of the Slovak League, Czech National Association, and the Union of Czech Catholics, having discussed in the presence of the President of the Czechoslovak National Council, Prof. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the Czechoslovak problem and the declarations of policy hitherto made have resolved as follows: We approve of the policy which aims at the union of the Czechs and Slovaks in an independent state consisting of the Bohemian provinces and Slovakia.

"Slovakia will have an administration, parliament, and law courts of its own. Slovak will be the official language in school, in office, and in public life generally.

"The Czechoslovak state will be a Republic with a democratic constitution. The organization of Czecho-Slovak co-operation in the United States will be deepend and modified to suit immediate needs and the changing situation by common consent.

"Detailed provisions regarding the arrangement of the Czechoslovak state are left to the liberated Czechs and Slovaks and their legal representatives."

Dr. Ivan Derer, the Slovak Minister of Justice, has repeatedly analyzed the document and emphasized that the Czechoslovak Constitution which superseded all the previous local arrangements was voted in the constituent assembly also by the members of the Hlinka party. He further says that all the provisions of the agreement have been gradually carried out.

Concessions to Slovaks

The Slovak vernacular, which is merely a dialect of Czech, has become the official language in every department of public affairs; it is legally recognized in Bohemia itself. It is employed by Czech officials in Slovakia. There can be no doubt that Slovaks have the political administration in their hands. The Provincial President of Slovakia as well as the Vice-President are Slovaks. Slovak municipalities as well as courts of justice are Slovak. The only disputable point is the demand for a Parliament. The word "anem" used in the Agreement has a loose meaning; it may stand equally for local diet and it was not defined in the document. The Slovak diet was established in 1927.

The Rev. Mr. Hlinka himself when questioned by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent admitted that the provisions have been fulfilled but that they want greater power and appointment of their own party members to important positions.

Thus what was originally a local American arrangement between the different Czech and Slovak clubs, which wanted to avoid dissipation of energy by united effort for the propaganda of the cause of Czechoslovak freedom, is now used as a party slogan.

A concluding fact of major importance, in view of the propaganda by and on behalf of the Slovak autonomists, is that they represent only about 24 per cent of all the Slovaks.

King on Sea Holiday

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—King George VI abandoned State duties today for a "go as you please" holiday aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Queen and their two daughters accompanied him.

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British Composer Makes Record of Own Concerto

Review of Recordings

A most pleasant release came our way this fortnight with Decca's Concerto for Viola and Orchestra by William Walton, featuring Frederick Riddle as soloist with the London Symphony Orchestra and conducted by the composer himself.

William Walton, be it known, is one of the brilliant young men of music today, a son of which England may well be proud. Thoroughly based in the best in traditional music, he brings tremendous vigor and rhythm nevertheless to his compositions without "going modernistic" to do so.

This Concerto is obviously designed as a piece of music, not merely as a platform for showing off the technical abilities of a viola soloist. The viola is the highlight, but it is so skillfully woven in with the orchestral background that the piece gives a fine sense of an orchestral entity.

Russian Influences

The vigor of the first part of the Concerto is reminiscent of Russian rather than English composition. About one third of the way through comes a lovely melodic section. The composer conducts the orchestra with splendid control and fine shading and coloring. The composition, in an album, consists of 6-12 inch slides on three records.

A second Decca album, one that will be cherished by lovers of singing everywhere, features 12 songs by Moussorgsky, sung by Vladimir Rosing. That strong Russian musical figure is shown in many moods in these songs, sung with spirit by Mr. Rosing in the best Russian manner.

As the booklet which accompanies the album says of the composer: "His fidelity to the 'word' dominates the musical form of his songs and the voice is always the protagonist. . . . Moussorgsky sought to infuse into music even the intonations of speech and his songs are dramas with the voice as chief exponent." This description is well illustrated in the records.

Popular Recordings

Among the many Victor ten-inch popular records this month are several that demand attention for one reason or another. First comes Ted Weems with "Buffoon" and "Three Skilful Skunks," the title of the latter meaning little. For sheer novelty recording Ted Weems doesn't seem to have even the shadow of a competitor. "Buffoon" is just what the name says. It's funny and has a rhythm that makes everyone start marking time with their foot. An unusually good popular record.

Then there is "When Day Is Done" and "The Song Is Ended" which shows what "hot" handling can do to two rather sweet popular songs. Timme Rosenkratz and his orchestra literally tear them apart, only so far that you never can see "what makes them tick." Swing can be applied to some tunes effectively. It wrecks these except for those swing addicts who care for nothing else.

Three records by swing masters which are typical are Benny Goodman's "Wrappin' It Up" and "My Melancholy Baby," Bunny Berigan's "Pied Piper" and "Ten Easy Lessons" and "Barcarole" and "Canadian Capers" by Tommy Dorsey.

Decca's popular list features two records of a type which could well be inserted oftener in current releases. These are medleys of songs by popular composers, including their best hits. This month there are two, a George M. Cohan Medley and a George Gershwin Medley. Those who remember music played between 1900 and 1914 will get many a pleasant smile from the Cohan record—and some of the music, particularly "So Long Mary" will hold its own with any topical tunes for a "sweet smooth number."

This year seems to be a Gershwin year and Decca's Medley includes many of his best show hits. The young man certainly contributed original music in this field.

Decca's dance tunes feature that tremendous current hit "Says My Heart" coupled with "Oh, Faithless Maid" sung by the Andrews sisters. A smooth number. And of course that most ridiculous of current nonsense songs "Flat Foot Floogee" is included, played by Woody Herman and his orchestra, coupled with "Calliope Blues." One of the most marked Rhythmic records is a pair of numbers played by Freddie "Schnickelfritz" Fisher and his band, "Turkey In The Straw" and "I Want to go to the Land—."

There are a number of other recordings including one by Milt Herth and his quartet in which an electric organ is extensively used. While effective for "swing" it gives very much of a black eye to the organ. It takes the most brittle tone colors then zips them around in as choppy a fashion as possible. Don't judge the electric organ by this number, even if it is a good swing record.

European Releases

Orchestral

Wagner. Prelude and Good Friday Music from "Parsifal." The Berlin Philharmonic (Furtwängler). From every point of view this is fine recording of this beautiful music and is a big advance on any other recording so far made. (H. M. V. 3 disks).

Dvořák. Serenade in E maj. Op. 22. The Boyd Neel Orchestra (Boyd Neel). Decca are to be congratulated on having found beautiful music which has hitherto escaped, not only the recording companies but also those on the lookout for good ballet music. This was composed in 1875, the year in which Dvořák gained financial independence, thanks to a grant by the Austrian Government, and it also marked the beginning of his friendship with Brahms who had been on the Committee which recommended the grant. Mr. Boyd Neel gives a quiet rendering of this gently flowing work which, without any aspiration to greatness, is very pleasant to listen to. The recording, too, is quite first class. (Decca 4 disks.)

Mozart. "Die Zauberflöte." Sir Thomas Beecham and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus of the Favres Sollsten Vereinigung. This is the most sucessful work yet undertaken by the Mozart Society, the recording being done by H. M. V. on 10½ disks divided into four albums. The talking dialogue is omitted, though it is included in the booklet issued with the opera. The cast is a distinguished one consisting of Wilhelm Strienz (bass); Sarastro; Helge Rosvaenge (tenor); Tamino; Gerhard Husch (baritone); Papageno; Tiana Lemnitz (soprano); Pamina; and Erna Berger (soprano), Queen of the Night. Mozart put some of his loveliest music into this opera and the whole issue is a most satisfying one. The ability to follow the whole performance with the English and German in parallel columns adds greatly to one's enjoyment.

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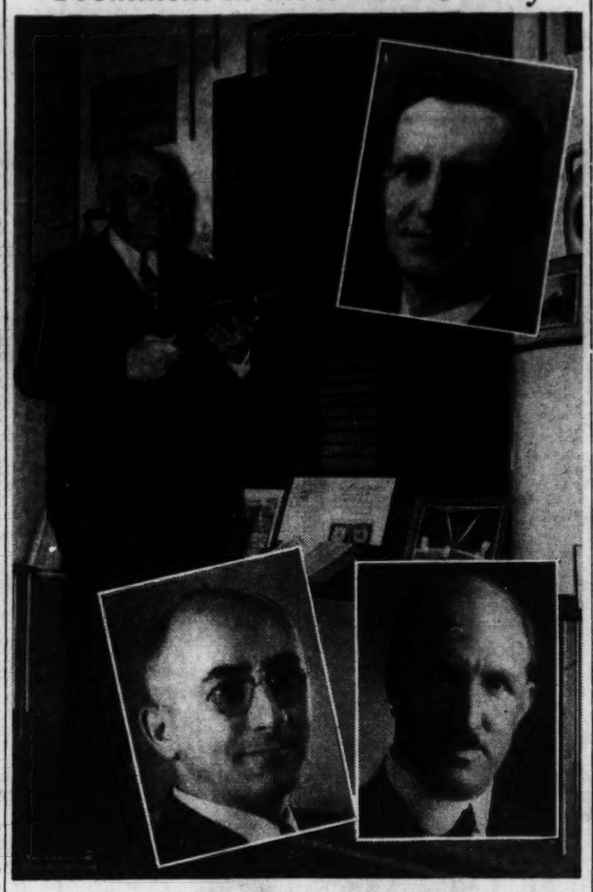


Founder and Three Officers of the Organization

At top are John Nicholson (left), who founded the society, and W. L. Hardin of Atlanta, Ga., the International President. Below are Andrew Wyzenbeck of Chicago (left) the International Treasurer and Will J. Green of Toronto, Canada, Extension Secretary.

Gideons Report Banner Year With Issue of 81,000 Bibles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Forty years ago two traveling men, strangers to each other, were obliged to share a room in a crowded hotel in Boscobel, Wis., for a night. One of them asked the other if he would mind if he kept the light on a little longer while he read his Bible, as he was in the habit of doing before retiring. The other, far from objecting, said he would be glad if his roommate would read aloud.

This week, at the 39th annual convention of The Gideons, here, one of these men, John H. Nicholson, heard that as a result of that night's meeting with S. E. Hill, 1,477,000 copies of the Bible, chiefly the King James version, have been placed in hotel rooms, on school desks, beside hospital cots, and in prison cells of the United States, Canada, and foreign lands.

Last year was the best year for the distribution of Gideon Bibles in a decade, reported L. W. Hardin of Atlanta, Ga., president. Some 81,000 copies were placed where they can be used by the public. This was considerably above the average for the last 30 years, which is about 50,000 Bibles a year.

Vigorous and active in the work, Mr. Nicholson joined with young business men and veteran commercial travelers like himself here this week to lay plans for enlarged Gideon programs. He took part in the stirring hymn-singing and beamed with approval as young men pulled Bibles out from their coat pockets to quote Scriptural passages to this convention of Bible readers.

Equally happy in the sturdy growth of the Christian Commercial Men's Association was W. J. Knights, a co-founder of the organization, also here for the convention. Mr. Knights, a grocery salesman, met with Mr. Nicholson, who sold paper, and the paint salesman named Hill, for the first meeting of Gideons ever held—the gathering of the three men in a Y. M. C. A. room at Janesville, Wis., July 1, 1899.

The first meeting would not have looked promising to anyone who did not have faith in divine guidance. It was eight months after that night in Boscobel, Wis., when Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Hill talked over the idea of forming an association of Christian traveling men, and so far the two had succeeded in interesting only one other drummer, Mr. Knights, in their plan.

"But Nick wasn't in the least discouraged," Mr. Knights related here. "He called us to prayer, then proposed that we organize. It seemed a little odd, to organize with only three of us there, but we did. We elected Hill president, me vice-president, and Nicholson secretary-treasurer (not that we needed a treasurer). That was one election that was unanimous.

"'We'll have 300 members in a year,' Nick said. He seemed overly hopeful, but at the end of the first year we had 700 members. Growth was steady after that."

Mr. Nicholson recalled in an interview here that it was at this original meeting that the name Gideon was adopted. The three members prayed to be given the right name, and Mr. Knights thought of the Bible character Gideon (Judges, Chap. VI and VII), a man who was humble and faithful in carrying out divine commands.

It was not until about eight years later that the plan of distributing Bibles to hotels was adopted.

Today most Canadian and American hotels have a Gideon Bible on every dressing table. Files of letters from readers of the books who have been saved from dispair and disaster by reading hotel Bibles are kept in the Gideon offices. Many copies have been worn out by use and had had to be replaced.

Bar Assembly Blocks Probe of Justice Black

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28 (AP)—The Assembly of the American Bar Association today rejected 67 to 17 a resolution which would have asked the United States Supreme Court for information on the eligibility of Justice Hugo Black to sit on the court.

The resolution presented by Edward T. Lee, dean of the John Marshall Law School, of Chicago, previously has been refused approval by the Resolutions Committee.

The Committee unfavorably reported to the convention's assembly a proposed resolution sharply attacking Nazi Germany for "discrimination" against "law abiding citizens . . . solely because of their race, religion or political opinions," which action has "shocked the conscience of mankind."

"The matter is not within the purview of the Association," the Committee, headed by L. B. Day of Lincoln, Neb., said of the Germany resolution introduced by C. C. Burlingham, New York City attorney.

In reporting on the Black Resolution the Committee pointed out the Supreme Court already had refused to rule on the Alabaman's eligibility in the proceeding brought by Albert Levitt, an attorney. The resolution was proposed by Dean Edward T. Lee of John Marshall Law School, Chicago.

Proponents of these and seven other proposed resolutions still had an opportunity to speak for their measures on the convention floor before a vote could be reached.

The Association's House of Delegates received a committee report attacking the National Labor Relations Board procedure under the Wagner Act.

The Committee on Labor and Social Security recommended that board procedure be amended so as "to observe the traditional requirements of fair play, guarantee an impartial hearing and give to the employer and the employee alike, the right of presenting complaints."

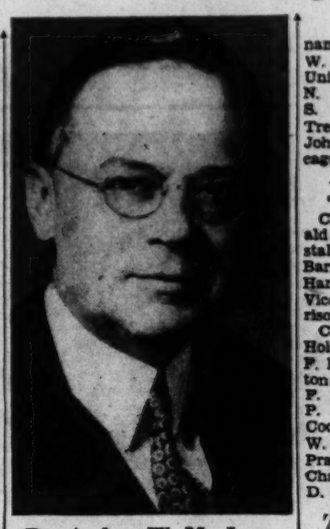
The report also criticized the Social Security Act as "ineptly drawn" and "intentionally framed in its present form in order to meet constitutional objections."

The committee said that under the Labor Act it is "inevitable that, to a large degree, the National Labor Relations Board and its subsidiary boards must be regarded as the partisans of one class against the other and the result must be to intensify class antagonism."

The Board's procedure, the report added, "is such that it cannot command the confidence of the public."

The Committee said reconsideration of the Social Security Act "seems desirable" and proposed "elimination of the present so-called old-age reserve account, the substitution of a pay-as-you-go policy, and the requirement that sums collected under the Act be earmarked and set aside solely for the purpose of the Act."

In a symposium on railroads, R. B. Fletcher of Washington, general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, said he would "repeal everything put in the Railroad Law since 1906."



Dr. Arthur W. MacLean
Dean of Portia Law School and College of Liberal Arts in Boston, new President of National Association of Law Schools

Law Schools Elect MacLean

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28 (AP)—Arthur W. MacLean, Dean of Portia College, Boston, yesterday was elected President of the National Association of Law Schools, meeting here in conjunction with the American Bar Association convention.

William P. Carey, Dean of Lincoln College of Law, Springfield, Ill., was named First Vice-President; George W. Matheson, Dean of St. John's University Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y., Second Vice-President; Leo S. Carney, East Newark, N. J., Treasurer, and Noble W. Lee, of John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Secretary.

Junior Bar Conference

CLEVELAND, July 28 (AP)—Ronald J. Foulis, St. Louis, was installed as chairman of the Junior Bar Conference yesterday. Paul F. Hannah, Washington, D. C., became Vice Chairman and Joseph Harrison, Newark, N. J., Secretary.

Council members are Benedict M. Holden, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Peyton D. Bibb, Birmingham, Ala.; Earl F. Morris, Columbus, Ohio; James P. Economos, Chicago; H. Howard Cockrill, Little Rock, Ark.; Harold W. Schweitzer, Los Angeles; A. Pratt Kesler, Salt Lake City, and Charles E. Pledger, Washington, D. C.

Attorneys General Elect

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28 (AP)—The Association of Attorneys General, meeting in conjunction with the American Bar Association convention, elected two new officers yesterday—Gaston Louis Porterie, Baton Rouge, La., President, and John P. Hartigan, Providence, R. I., Vice-President.

Halifax Stresses Czech Peace

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, Britain's Foreign Secretary, in addition to discussing the Far Eastern situation in his outline of policy in the House of Lords, yesterday appealed for international sincerity on other scattered fronts endangering world peace—particularly in the case of Czechoslovakia.

Quite frankly he admitted the Czechoslovak problem was going to take a "genius" to solve.

Lord Halifax dedicated Britain to work for removal of the "nightmare of fear" hanging over Europe, and he decried as "stupid and useless the arbitrament of war."

"That way lies madness," he added.

Lord Halifax mentioned the strong bonds uniting Britain and France, and had a word also to say about Italian restlessness due to the delay in putting into effect the Anglo-Italian friendship agreement of April 16 which depends upon a "settlement" of the Spanish war.

"I see no reason why such delay as is inevitable should mar the understanding which it was the principal purpose of the agreement to restore," he said.

The Foreign Secretary regretted the failure of the Anglo-Italian agreement to produce improved relations between Italy and France, which he said were a necessary complement.

He denied that Britain's pact with Italy was an attempt to weaken the Rome-Berlin axis.

"Quite bluntly," he said, "a policy based on the hope of driving a wedge between Berlin and Rome would be as futile as an attempt to divide Paris and London."

Lord Halifax made his statement regarding protection of British interests in China in reply to an attack by Viscount Elibank, Conservative, on Japan's tactics in China as detrimental to Britain's trade. Lord Elibank called the situation "a notorious scandal." The Foreign Secretary said:

"The conference in Brussels in November (of signatories of the Nine-Power Pact to consider possible settlement of the Chinese-Japanese war) showed fairly clearly that no agreement is to be expected for any proposal which did in fact mean intervention.

"There is, however, another aspect of events. It is true that the Government have had for more than a century important interests in China. The Japanese Government claim that the action they are taking is for defense of their interests in China and we have every right to expect them to recognize that if they have certain interests to protect we have the same and are not unmindful of our responsibilities, which we have every intention of discharging."

Lord Elibank had suggested:

"I should like to see the Governments of the British Empire arrange a plan under which, unless Japan respects our interests in China, we should through import duties and other means reduce her export trade in the British Empire to a limit which would make her understand that two can play at that game."

Albany Parochial School Bus Bill Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27—The Constitutional Convention by a vote of 134 to 9 today passed an amendment which permits the State and the localities to provide motor bus transportation for pupils attending denominational or private schools.

The same authority was given by the 1936 Legislature, but the Court of Appeals in a four-to-three decision held the law, enacted out of what had come to be known as the Roman Catholic bus bill was unconstitutional. The day after the Court decision, Irwin Steingut, New York City Democrat and a delegate, introduced the amendment adopted today.

Two of the judges who participated in the high court ruling—Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, and Associate Judge Harlan W. Rippey of Rochester—are members of the convention, Judge Crane serving as its president. The latter voted for the amendment, dissenting from the findings of his own court. Judge Rippey, who wrote the prevailing opinion, invalidating the original statute, did not vote.

The nine voting against the change, all Republicans, were: J. Addison Young, New Rochelle; Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury; Louis M. Killeen, Schenectady; Daniel F. Imrie, Glens Falls; Wyman S. Bascom, Fort Edward; Frank L. Cubley, Potsdam; Reginald R. Stevenson, Savannah; George C. Lewis, Lockport, and Dehart H. Ames, Franklinville.

Delegates William J. Wallin, Vice-Chancellor of the State Board of Regents, and Irving Steingut were the only ones to discuss the amendment. Mr. Wallin merely explained the revision as a modification of the constitutional ban against State aid for parochial schools to provide transportation to and from any school or institution of learning, instead of stipulating only public schools.

Mr. Steingut held that the 1939 Legislature would carry out the intent of the amendment in the event it was approved by the voters in the constitutional referendum next fall.

There is another pending amendment in this field which would permit the State to provide health services for denominational school pupils.

As the convention returned today to its debate on the merits of a housing-slum clearance amendment, divided on the issue as to whether or not it should be amended to provide that no real estate tax money should be used for such financing. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman sent in his fourth message to the revisionists since they started deliberations in April. In it he urged a constitutional safeguard for New York State water power resources to prevent alienation by private interests of the Niagara and St. Lawrence power sites.

The conventions had been "eager to get control of these remaining water power resources," the Governor stressed, and asked that the amendment offered by Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti, guaranteeing in perpetuity the people's right to them, be revived.

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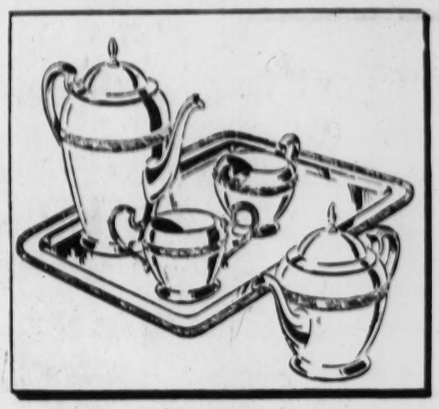

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John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Conies Enjoy a Cold Home

High upon the upper slopes of the Rocky Mountains, so high that trees cannot grow, the air is never really warm. Even in midsummer in brightest sunshine, a climber on those heights needs warm clothing. Glaciers and great fields of snow stretch out around him; between them he sees wides patches of grass as green as the foliage in any valley.

Unless the traveler has studied the ways of mountain animals, he may think that no wild creatures would choose to live in so high and cold a place the year around, if, indeed, it were possible for them to exist in such temperatures.

During the summers, deer, mountain sheep, elk and other animals frequent the sides of these high mountains, for the grasses and low-growing shrubs to be found there are rich and sweet. But, with the approach of winter, all these creatures descend to the shelter of forested hills and valleys.

Perpetual Snow

There is, however, one small but very industrious animal which prefers to remain on these high mountainsides through the winter, making his home far back under a rock slide or boulder heap. In America this little creature is usually called a "cony." In other countries, he has different names, such as "pika," "little chief hare," "rock rabbit," "tailless hare," and "whistling hare."

It was on a trip to these high regions of the Colorado Rockies that I made my first personal acquaintance with conies some years ago. It was my good fortune to accompany a civil engineer on a mission to map the course of a great irrigation ditch which would, when completed, conduct water from this region of perpetual snows to farm lands in the valley far below. We were instructed to locate certain streams and lakes fed by melting glaciers and snowfields of such magnitude that there would seem to be no possibility of their drying up in summertime. These being found and identified from maps we carried, we would have the starting point for the big ditch.

Our maps led us far from roads, or even trails. We used a pack horse to carry supplies, and saddle ponies for most of our exploring. Traveling, at times, was slow and difficult, for the mountainsides were rough, and the altitude was greater than that to which we were accustomed. During 10 days we remained higher than 11,000 feet above the sea. On one occasion we camped for the night at a point marked on our map as being 12,000 feet high. Far below was the dark line marking the upper limits of pine woods, for trees cannot grow at heights greater than 11,000 feet.

Near the Timberline

Although it was midsummer, we found heavy clothing necessary. The bright sun melted the surfaces of the snowfields so that countless streams of water rushed down the mountainsides, but the melting seasons are too short to dispose of all the snow. The mountains are always capped with white.

As we tramped or rode along we had excellent opportunities to watch the wild life about us. Between the snowfields were wide expanses of moist soil carpeted with low growing shrubs and fresh green mountain grasses. In such places we saw much to interest us.

Conies are quite numerous in the Rocky Mountains. They like to live near the timberline, which is usually between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above the sea.

As we climbed about the mountainsides at that altitude one day, we heard the clear, sharp whistles of conies all about us, but we found it difficult to locate them. There are two reasons for this. One is that the conies' fur is almost exactly the color of the rocks among which they live. The other reason is that their whistling is ventriloquial, which means that their shrill calls seem to come from various places other than the rocks where they are sitting. We were patient and watchful, and did nothing to alarm them, so we soon were able to see the conies scampering swiftly about.

Rocky Mountain conies are somewhat like small rabbits, with pale, yellowish-brown fur which is long and thick and soft. They have no visible tails. Their ears are broad and round. They have short, stout legs. Their front feet have five toes, and their rear feet have four toes.

Winter Stores

Although it is difficult for us even to imagine the roaring blizzards and bitter cold which winter brings to those treeless mountainsides, so high above the sea, nevertheless these sturdy little animals make such capable and wise provision for themselves, that they face the winters bravely.

Conies are nimble and very active. Those we watched were busy every minute storing away food for winter use. They do not hibernate during the cold months, as do some Rocky Mountain animals. It is true that they stay in their homes and sleep a great deal, but they waken frequently and run about, and so require food.

During summer the conies eat the green leaves of low shrubs and the short mountain grass. They also cut large quantities of this food, pile it in heaps and carefully dry, or cure, it; thus making rich, nourishing hay for their winter store. During the drying process, the wise little animals frequently turn the piles of hay so the curing will be uniform and complete.

When the food is ready for storage, the conies carry it to dry and sheltered places underneath rock slides and boulders, and deposit it in stacks as large as bushel measures.

Well-worn runways lead from home to home and from haystack to haystack, indicating that the conies live comfortable and neighborly lives deep down amid the rocks, unharmed by the terrific storms or extreme cold, when winter comes to those high places.

A. L. B.

A Rainbow in a Mineral

In the Cingalese dialect, used by the natives of the Island of Ceylon, turmali, is the word for tourmaline, that remarkable mineral whose crystals are often cut into fine gems.

Excellent specimens have been found in Brazil, in Africa, in the Isle of Elba in the Mediterranean Sea and in varied sections of the United States, California, Maine and other localities. Some of the finest tourmaline crystals were found in New York City during excavations for a street construction. It is a most amazing mineral, tourmaline!

Nature furnishes many delightful surprises for the mineral collector. The beautiful and varied hues of the tourmaline are as delightful as the many colors in a fine tapestry or painting, or the brilliant tints of birds and flowers found above the ground.

Besides its remarkable range of color, tourmaline is slender, lustrous and brittle, yet hard enough to be used as gem material. It has been found in compact masses, in columnar or rod shapes, in the following colors—black, brown, pink, green, blue, red and also white and colorless. It may even possess two or three colors in one crystal, green at one end, pink at the other with a colorless band between, like the melon tourmaline, and it is very pretty.

Crystals of Many Colors

In 1820, two young amateur collectors discovered a great tourmaline locality at Mt. Mica, one mile east of the village of Paris, in Oxford County, Maine. Since that time thousands of fine pink, green and blue crystals have been found in that now famous hill and taken to museums all over the world. Many more have been cut into beautiful gems.

We plan to go to Maine this summer to visit Mt. Mica. On the way we shall stop at the Gillette Quarry at Haddam Neck, Haddam, Connecticut, where the well-known "darning needle tourmalines" have been found—a long, thin, green crystal exactly like a darning needle in shape, bulk and length.

It is not hard to find tourmalines but to find a terminated, or perfect crystal, is another story. The goal of every collector is to obtain a perfect specimen, that is why he returns again and again to the same dump pile, patiently to pick over the possibilities. The beginner must not be discouraged easily. The thrill of finding the first specimen on any field trip is always worth remembering.

A Black Tourmaline

It was at the Bedford, New York, feldspar quarry that we found a very nice black tourmaline crystal. Peter and his father had suggested that small John and Mother remain on the lower section of the dump pile while they climbed to more lofty heights. John was disappointed but finally was appeased. Scarcely had the two vanished from sight, than Mother gave a little cry of surprise.

"John, look!" There, right in front of her was the black tourmaline crystal in a small rock. John held the specimen in his hand until Father and Peter reappeared. Then he called out, "Did you find anything good?"

"No," answered Father, "the rose quartz today all seems to be of the pale variety."

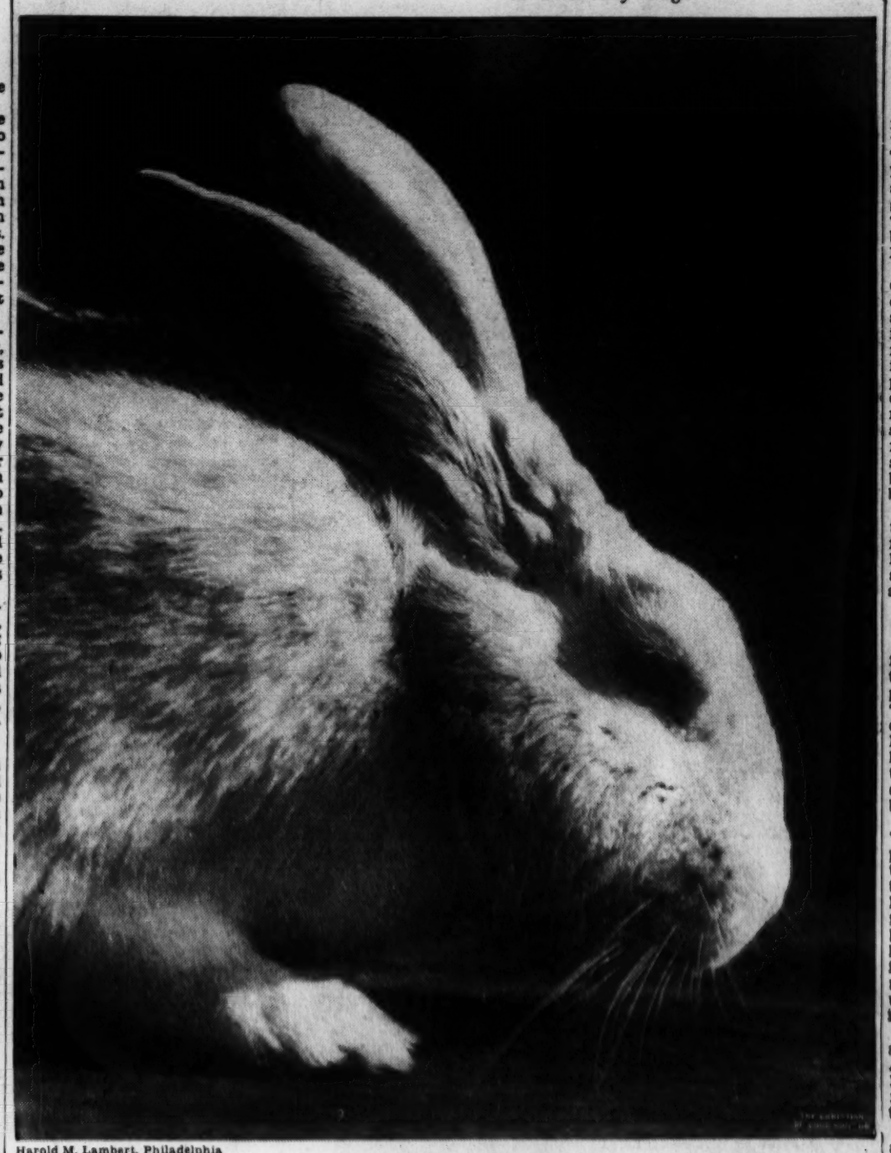
"Look!" John held up his precious crystal. "We found a black tourmaline, and we didn't have to move from this spot."

"Let's see it," said Peter in a doubtful tone of voice. "It's probably nothing much."

"It is so good." John started up the pile of rocks indignantly and then—he slipped. The crystal dropped from his hand and no amount of searching could locate it again. No one had very much to say for several long trying moments. Then father saved the day.

"Oh, well," he said, "we came for feldspar and rose quartz anyway."

Janet P. Johl



Harold M. Lambert, Philadelphia

An Unusual Study of a Barnyard Pet

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

V

A village in the Maine woods has been the author's home during the past week or two, while he planned, built and flew the next model for this series. The new craft has turned out to be a sturdy, dependable flyer, just as beautiful as more expensive models. It takes to the air so well that we shall name it "Easy Flier."

The following materials will be needed:

(1) 10 strips of balsa wood, 3/32"x 3/32"x36", for the fuselage, wing members and tail.

(2) 2 strips of balsa wood 1/8"x1/4"x 36", for wing struts and trailing edge of wing.

(3) 1 sheet of balsa wood, 1/16"x 2"x36", for fuselage formers, landing gear, tail and wing tips.

(4) 1 pair of balsa, or celluloid, wheels 1½" diameter.

(5) 1 machine-cut, 8" propeller, or 1 block of balsa wood, ¾"x1⅛"x9".

(6) 50 small common or model aircraft pins.

(7) 1 large tube of model airplane glue.

(8) 1 bottle of model airplane dope, for gluing paper covering to wood.

(9) 1 block of balsa wood 1½"x1"x 2½", for the nose block.

(10) 1 foot of No. 8 piano wire for prop. shaft, etc.

(11) 1 dozen washers, ⅛" in diameter, for the wheels and propeller.

(12) 1 sheet of yellow and one sheet of orange model airplane tissue to cover the frame.

(13) 12 feet of ⅛" flat rubber.

Before starting to build, study the plan carefully until you understand it thoroughly. Find a smooth surface board, about 27" long and 5" wide, to be used as your working surface for all the parts of your airplane. With ruler, pencil and paper, make a full-sized sketch of each part of your model, following closely the diagram on this page. Tack your sketch to your working board and you are ready to build.

Building the Fuselage

Make a full-sized drawing of the side view of the fuselage. Include all the double lines in your full-sized sketch and leave out the single lines for they are not necessary at this time. Lay the long strips of balsa wood (1), 3/32"x3/32"x36", carefully along the lines you have drawn and pin them in place. Glue in the small cross braces.

When the first side of your fuselage is complete and the glue dry, carefully draw out the pins. Now, directly upon the first side you have built, build the second side. It is important that both sides be exactly alike. With this method of building one side on top of the other we are sure of accuracy.

Do not make two sets for the top and bottom view as was done for the sides. Merely cut out the short cross braces to the size given and glue between the two sides. The rear ends of the fuselage sides are glued together.

The only difficult parts of the body are the top formers. These are made from the 1/16" flat balsa (3). (See typical fuselage former in plan.) They are placed on the top of the body, rounded to a half-moon shape and as the body becomes narrower toward the rear, they taper down. When they are made and glued on, notch them as shown in the plan and place the continuous strips that go the length of the fuselage in these notches.

Carving the Nose

Place the nose of your finished fuselage on your balsa block (9), 1"x 1½"x2½", and draw a line around it exactly like the first section of your fuselage. This is to make sure that the nose piece we are about to carve, will fit the fuselage perfectly. Now, carve, sandpaper and glue the nose piece in place.

With a small pair of round-nosed plyers, twist a piece of wire about 3" long so that the end of it forms a hook. This is your propeller shaft. Now, draw the outline of the propeller on your propeller block and carve according to the diagram in the plan. See Article three for complete details of propeller carving.

Put a pin through the center of your nose block to make a hole through which the propeller shaft can easily pass. Put the shaft through, keeping the hook you have made on the inside. Place four washers between the propeller and the nose piece. Then put the wire shaft through the center of the propeller, bend over and glue.

Now Make the Wings

Cut out the full-size wing rib pattern and glue it to a piece of cardboard. When this is cut out it will make a strong, lasting pattern that you can easily lay on the 1/16" flat piece of balsa (3) and trace many times. Make 11 wing ribs in all. Pin them together, cut the notch, and sandpaper them so that they will all be alike and smooth.

Tack the plan of the wing that you have drawn on the working board. Pin a piece of ¼"x⅛" balsa (2) (that is to be glued in the rib slats) on the center line of the wing plan you have drawn. Now glue all the ribs on the center piece. Glue on the leading and trailing edges.

When the glue is dry, remove the wing and sandpaper. The wing tips are made by gluing a piece of flat balsa on the wing ends and rounding them off as shown in the plan. Last of all, gently crack the leading, trailing, and center braces, bend the two sides up, rest one end under a small brace, glue the cracks, and dry. This is called wing dihedral and will improve the flight of your plane.

Rudder and Stabilizer

Once again pin your full-sized drawings to the working board and fill in the lines with 3/32" square balsa strips (1). The tail tips are made exactly like the wing tips (with 1/16" flat balsa (3) that is glued on—and rounded—to proper shape.

The landing gear is just a simple, single strut. Glue together two pieces of 1/16" flat balsa (3) and out of this double thick wood, cut the two gears. Make a small V-notch in the top edge of each, and glue them to the fuselage after it is covered.

The paper covering is attached to the wood by first brushing on a coat of dope. Cover the wing, tail, and body one side at a time. Cover the top of the fuselage (round part) with long narrow strips. If you try to cover too much area at the same time the paper will wrinkle.

When all the surfaces are covered, spray them with water and let them dry in the sun or in a warm place.

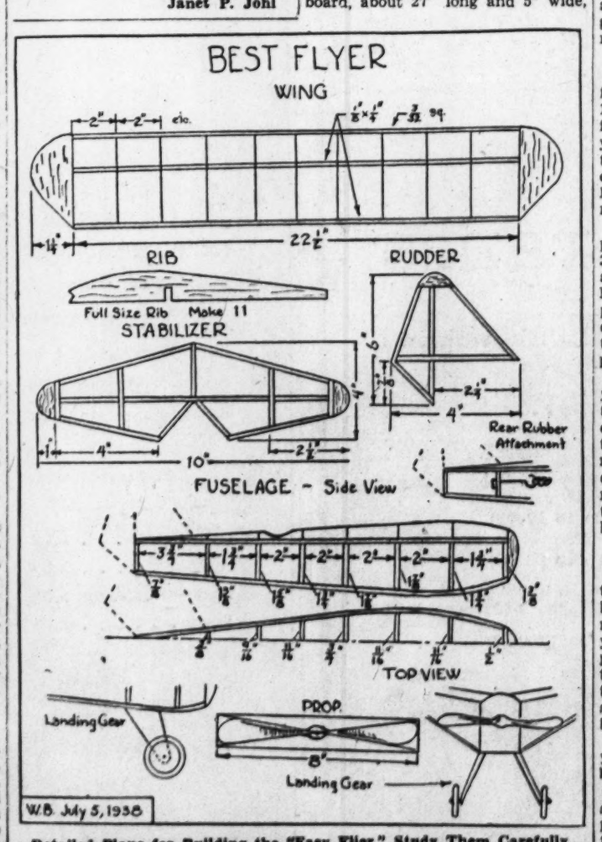
While the rudder and the stabilizer are drying, pin them down to your working board so that they will not warp. For the color scheme, yellow wings and tails with orange tips and an orange fuselage is recommended. The landing gear may be left unpaper or papered yellow.

Assembly and Flight

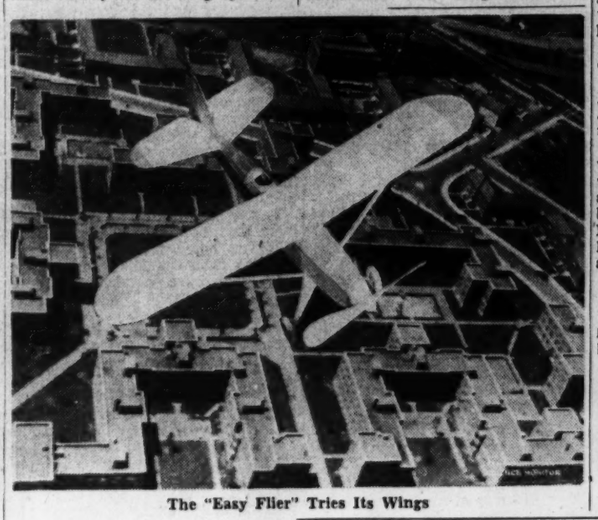
First glue the stabilizer to the top of the rear of the fuselage. Glue the rudder in place. Cut out the top stringer on the third and fourth sections of the top of the fuselage and glue the wing in the space. If you have done your work accurately the wing will just fit.

Glue your landing gear at the angle shown in the plan and at the exact width indicated.

At first, test your plane by winding the propeller about 50 turns. If the plane noses down, wind your propeller 50 more turns and add a tiny bit of weight (in the form of nails, screws, or tacks) to the tail. If your plane noses up, stalls, and falls back on the tail, you must add weight to the nose. This adjustment may take five to ten flights. If you are patient, your efforts will be rewarded with a real "Easy Flier."



Detailed Plans for Building the "Easy Flier." Study Them Carefully, Then, With Ruler, Pencil and Paper, Make a Full-Sized Sketch of Each Part, to Be Tacked Upon Your Working Board



The "Easy Flier" Tries Its Wings

Reading Is Such Good Fun

Book Reviews

In Desert and Jungle

Far-off lands, where living has been untouched by changes for many hundreds of years, are made vivid in three unusual new books. The first two of these will particularly delight younger readers: "Merin and Shari," a Boy and Girl of Mongolia, by Edith A. Sawyer, and "The Coconut Monkey," by Elizabeth Morse. "The White Camel," by Eden Phillpotts, is the third.

Happenings among the tent dwellers of the vast, mysterious desert of Gobi begin the tale of "Merin and Shari," with the eager watching of the boy and his older sister for the sight, at sunset, of approaching caravans across the reddish purple stretch of sand. Travelers on the old trail, whether they are heading north or south, laden with tea and silk from China or with grain and furs from Russia, marked the seasons for them as did the flight of birds overhead. Caravans always brought excitement.

Both Merin and Shari helped their father and mother with the flocks and herds, for Mongolian girls learned to ride as hard and become as skillful in capturing the horses as their brothers and fathers.

The Malay Kampong

Ai-yah! It is someone who knows first hand the Malay kampong on the edge of the jungle, and its people, who has made the fine tale of "The Coconut Monkey." It is a story of the adventures of Prang, son of Mohammed Ali, who, everyone knew, made his living by caring for the wild animals sheltered in the compound at Singapore waiting to be shipped to all parts of the world.

It mattered not to Prang nor to Wan that the long road into Singapore was blinding hot the morning the two boys were doing their best to keep pace with the easy stride of Mohammed Ali. Was it not Wan's first trip to see the tigers and monkeys, and had not Prang said to him, "I do a man's work there, helping to feed and water the wild animals—best of all the big orang-utan, the very biggest ever captured in the jungles of Borneo"?

Prang's mother had given them sugar cane to suck, and Mohammed Ali's story of the time when he was Prang's age and had met a tiger face to face in the jungle made them forget distance.

Sir Pets, Prang and Wan became a trio for adventures impossible today except where there are tree houses and bamboo rafts, pewangs and magic stones, typhoons and floods, and where grandmothers know old fables and can believe in tiger ghosts! Ai-yah, a monkey that holds fast what is given until he hears the shout "Buka! open," can be found only in the land where people believe that whatever is said when the chik-chak calls is bound to come true!

A Boy and a Camel

It is desert life again that is adroitly handled in "The White Camel." The roaming Bedouins of Arabia, who cannot stop in one place very long, love to dwell under their tents, and wander amid the adventures and dangers of the shifting sand. In the darkness of a certain night, momentous in the little clan of Sheikh Abbas, when they are encamped under the low, dark hills, a two days' march from their fertile oasis, a man child arrived to gladden the tent of the chief's son, and, in the same hour, was born a baby camel, white as the moonshine. The camel's span of thirty years encircled the experiences and adventures of the boy's growth into manhood.

From the very first, the baby, Ali, and the baby camel, Ben Josef, could understand each other. It was not long before Seyf the dwarf made the discovery that they actually could hold communication with each other. So natural does it seem for them to have this language of their own that the click of the imagination is made without a pause. Their constant companionship brought in its wake a vast amount of humor as well as mellow wisdom, and the reasonable solutions of the knotty problems that they face together result in innumerable blessings to Sheikh Heber and his people.

Crayon sketches of Arab people and animals, done by the Arabian artist Sheikh Ahmed, truly illumine the story with strong touches of artistic realism.

In Old St. Louis

No hero meant more to a boy than his guardian friend did to ten-year-old Jean Baptiste in "Peace Pipes at Portage," by Ada Claire Darby. Baptiste lived with his hero, "Captain Billy," who was none other than William Clark, Governor of old St. Louis. The boy did his level best to accomplish what was expected of him with his books. Many a day that eventful winter of 1813 he felt his lot a hard one to have schooling in the morning with Master Schewe, followed by more reading in the afternoon at Widow Musick's. Yet deeds of mischief and daring by him were by no means crowded out. Ten years earlier William Clark had been on his famous expedition in the Northwest with Meriwether Lewis, and now at the close of the War of 1812 his great service to his country lay in his friendly negotiations with the Indians that gathered at Portage des Sioux.

Who is Jean Baptiste? The mystery of his parentage, and the reason for his being in St. Louis, learning loyalties and the ways of friendship, unfold both naturally and dramatically as his everyday doings and interests throb in genuine harmony with those eventful pioneer times.

Forest Holiday

The author of "Five Proud Riders" tells us in the introduction to her book that "A forest holiday is one of the best in the world." Certain it is that the utterly refreshing quintet in Ann Stafford's story reach just such a high pitch of enjoyment in their adventures. The school term was over, and Fair Day with the ponies at Ringsey in the New Forest had come and gone, when Jill, twin sister to Andy, was heard remarking to their young friend, Gay: "You know that plan we made last summer for a trek through the Forest on our own? Well, it's on."

"And I'll have Buzz," a voice was heard from overhead. There was John's red face peering down at them.

It did not seem to Gay that it would be much fun to go trekking with Jill and Andy if she had to look after John all the time and take the blame for his scrapes and tumbles. However, without John they would have missed much of their best fun and excitement.

An Idyllic Summer

A man with two countries which he calls his own, one by right of birth and one by right of choice, records in "Fjords and Faces," a brief but idyllic summer spent recapturing sights and sounds of his happy boyhood in the mountains, high valleys, and lakes of Norway. Years of long anticipation were rewarded by a radiant fulfillment.

Before leaving America, the traveler, Kristian Prestgard, chooses Midsummer's Eve as the date for the first glimpse of his old home in the broad valley of Upper Heimdal. That date is like a magic key, for it opens a summer of rare experiences which have all the charm of a fairy tale. Older boys and girls, in reading this, will feel that they too have been visiting Norwegian friends and places.

Why Volcanoes Erupt

An 18-year-old Roman boy—Pliny the Younger—wrote a description of the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii which becomes after nearly nineteen centuries the starting point for boys today in an up-to-date book of interest to the scientifically minded—"The Story of Earthquakes and Volcanoes," by Gaylord Johnson.

Pliny's report as eye-witness to that great historic disaster has preserved what is probably the first accurate description of a volcanic eruption. "Let's find out what makes it happen!" is the demand of modern curiosity. Stories of the true discoveries of volcanic activities are given in short chapters that answer with exceptional clearness the fundamental questions of seismology and volcanology.

Diagrams and "talking pictures" effectively interpret the explanations, and experiments with simple homemade apparatus by which miniature earthquakes can be caused and volcanic mountains built, are helpful aids to a complete understanding.

Living Outdoors

A vigorous tale of living in the open is "Give a Man a Horse," by Charles J. Finger. For six months Bob Honore had been doing his most cheerful best to carry out his uncles' decision to make him a business man. Brought up as he had been, however, caring most for riding and sailing, since one uncle raised ponies for sale and the other was in the oyster business, he felt himself a square peg in a round hole mounted on his high stool handling ledgers and invoices for Mitchell's Iron and Steel Company.

An important order of building materials to be shipped from Seattle to an island in the Straits of Magellan demanded careful attention. On the same schooner for the same estancia two valuable mares were to be sent from the Black Horse Ranch in Oregon. The mate of the Axton saw in Bob, while he was stowing aboard the cargo of corrugated iron, the likely man to help with the horses on the long voyage to South America.

The sea adventures lead to peaks of interest ahead, for the experiences that came to Bob during his stay in South America—his capturing of a wild horse, his friendship with the Indian, Dara, and the discovery of ancient Inca treasures—hold the greatest suspense.

Mary A. Whitney

Merin and Shari, a Boy and Girl of Mongolia, by Edith A. Sawyer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.50.

The Coconut Monkey, by Elizabeth Morse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.00.

The White Camel, by Eden Phillpotts. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.00.

Peace Pipes at Portage, by Ada Claire Darby. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75.

Five Proud Riders, by Ann Stafford. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

Fjords and Faces, by Kristian Prestgard. Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House. $1.00.

The Story of Earthquakes and Volcanoes, by Gaylord Johnson. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. $2.

Give a Man a Horse, by Charles J. Finger. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2.

Flowering

The stars fade out
As dawn unfolds—
A rose.

Le B. C.

KIDDICRAFT "BRIPLAXT" SAFETY TEETHING BEADS

These Teething Beads ARE NOT ENAMELLED but made of a new self-coloured material. Baby cannot remove the slightest trace of colour or material. String of 22 beads in delicate pastel shades, attractively boxed. 2/6d. post. 3d. Price, postage paid, to U. S. or Canada, 75c

Kiddicraft "Sensible" Toys Ltd., Purley, Surrey, Eng.

Pockets Tell a Story

The ancient and romantic city of Székesfehérvár, Hungary, is this year celebrating the 900th anniversary of St. Stephen, the first Hungarian King, whose seat was located there.

The celebrations include, among other things, the building of a Model School which is holding an exhibition of work done by children from 1448 different schools in the district, boys and girls who often have to travel in open wagons in order to get to school at all.

Mr Balassa, who was responsible for the preparations in connection with the exhibition, thought it would be highly entertaining to find out what boys and girls are really like, and in order to discover this, he unexpectedly ordered a number of scholars to turn out the contents of their pockets. What he found constitutes one of the chief attractions in the exhibition.

The unusual experiment revealed that little girls use pocket mirrors far more often than older ones, the age at which they are most interested in their looks being between eight and 12. After this they become more concerned in reading poetry, detective stories and, like the boys, collecting stamps. The love of embroidery and cooking was indicated in the case of the older girls by strands of colored silk and well worn recipes for sweet dishes.

The boys' pockets revealed that they are not so much interested in romantic things as in games and hobbies which display their skill. Glass marbles, articles carved out of wood, useful knives, and for some unexplained reason, buttons of all descriptions, were among the things treasured by them.

Both girls and boys appeared to be somewhat religiously inclined, and many seemed to be naturally studious.

Whatever the sport, be properly equipped
Every tennis player knows the importance of a tight racquet, lively balls, and good shoes. And so with every other sport—equipment must be right if one would get full enjoyment. Merchants advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are featuring the necessary equipment for seasonable sports.

St. Louis Invades Beehive for the Week End — New England Amateur Golf Play

Cardinals Next Opponents For Rallying Bees Here

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having recovered their equilibrium in yesterday's double-header with the Cincinnati Reds, the Bees hoped to continue their success in the Cardinal series, which opens tomorrow at the Hive. Four games are scheduled with the Red Birds, including a twin bill on Sunday.

Casey Stengel's ball club looked immense in winning two from the Reds yesterday. His pitching was close to perfection, the defense was alert and the batting was timely. The Reds, presenting the most dangerous offense in the National League, managed only 10 hits all afternoon. Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette each allowed five.

Close to Dodgers

If the hurling remains high class, as it was during the first half of the season and again yesterday, the Bees are ready for another determined thrust at the first division. This morning they were only one game behind the fifth-place Brooklyn Dodgers, despite the fast pace being set by that club. With the Reds slowed down to an ordinary pace, the locals have a grand chance to return to the money class.

Seven and a half games separate the Bees from the fourth-place Cincinnati club. But considering the lengthy home stand still ahead of Stengel, and the consistency of his outfit on the home lot, the Cincinnati position is none too secure.

A few minutes after Stengel had given out his starting lineup yesterday to the press box, he had an idea.

"I think I'll have Di Maggio leading off, and move Fletcher down to sixth place," said Casey, rubbing his perspiring chin. "It might change our 'luck.' Who's got a pencil with a rubber on it?"

Kelly to Rescue

When the Bees' manager made an unsuccessful hunt of the dugout for the pencil with a rubber, he almost abandoned the idea. But fortunately Coach George Kelly came to the rescue just before the umpires arrived on the field. Casey made the shift on the lineup pad and notified the writers. It was well he did.

From his leadoff berth, Vince Di Maggio drove in the winning run in the first game and Fletcher scored it. In the second, Elbie batted across two of the Bees' five markers. The Milton boy had quite a day. In the opener he stole a base and went from first to third on a sacrifice bunt. This base running was a tribute to his alertness, rather than his speed.

MacFayden and Fette saw only three Cincinnati batters reach third base. Only one passed the far turn. Billy Myers hit his sixth homer to save the Reds from a shutout in the second game. MacFayden gave the visitors their initial blanking since May 30, when Bill Lee of the Cubs silenced McKechnie's heavy artillery.

MacFayden can thank Al Lopez for a smart play in his triumph. With runners on first and third bases, McKechnie signaled for the squeeze play. The Reds made one unsuccessful attempt when the batter, Jim Weaver, fouled the pitch. On the next ball, Lopez called for a pitch-out and caught Lew Riggs flat-footed off third. As the final 1-to-0 score indicates, this play probably saved MacFayden.

Fette has won five in a row. Although unable to finish games he started in Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh on the recent road tour, Lou, nevertheless, was not charged with defeats on those occasions. He has now won six and dropped eight. MacFayden has seven and three. One of Danny's setbacks was Vander Meer's first no-hitter at Cincinnati June 11.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lon Warneke, Cardinals—Blanked Giants 7-0 with four hits.

Steve Sundra, Yankees—Pitched 3 2-3 innings of hitless ball in relief trick, and hit homer and single driving in two runs to whip Browns 7-5.

Pep Young, Pirates—Hit homer and single and drove in four runs in 4-2 win over Phillies.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—His two homers sent five runs across to beat Senators, 9-4a

Danny MacFayden, Vince Di Maggio and Lou Fette, Bees—MacFayden blanked Reds 1-0 with five hits in opener, with Di Maggio's single driving winning run across; Fette pitched five-hitter for 5-1 nightcap win.

Hale, Indians—Hit homer, two singles, drove in two runs and scored two in 12-11 win over Athletics.

Tuck Stainback, Dodgers—His pinch-single sent winning run across in ninth to beat Cubs 3-2.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	81	294	68	107	.364
Lombardi, Reds	73	270	34	97	.359
Travis, Senators	85	333	54	119	.357
Foxx, Red Sox	81	304	74	108	.355
Medwick, Cardinals	81	326	55	113	.348
Berger, Reds	59	215	45	73	.340

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	23	Goodman, Reds	26
Foxx, Red Sox	27	Ott, Giants	21
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	14
Dickey, Yankees	18	Medwick, Cards.	13
Johnson, Athletics	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	98	Ott, Giants	77
York, Tigers	74	Medwick, Cards.	72
Dickey, Yankees	74	Goodman, Reds	68
Averill, Indians	71	McCormick, Reds	66
Greenberg, Tigers	68	Rizzo, Pirates	61
Keltner, Indians	68		

Woman's Curiosity Brought Mrs. Moody Back Into Game

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—After 18 years of competitive tennis, Helen Wills Moody still is completely absorbed by the game that has made her one of the world's outstanding sports figures.

Her enthusiasm and a woman's typical curiosity to see just how well she could play were the chief factors that drove her out of comparative retirement.

"When you really love a game as I do, you don't ever lose interest in it," she admitted today, as she paused briefly in the round of appointments which she calls resting.

"I hadn't really retired in the last few years, even though 1933 was the last time I played at Forest Hills and 1935 was my last trip to Wimbledon. Although I hadn't played singles in a tournament in three years, I was in good physical condition, so there seemed no reason why I shouldn't come back.

Set Herself a Problem

"Actually, I was setting myself a problem—just how well could I play?—and it's always interesting to have a problem, even if it's only in a game."

It was a considerable problem. It meant returning, after a long absence, to a scene she had dominated for years. It meant risking considerable damage to a record and reputation that needed no enhancing.

So far, the risk has been passed without harm, for at Wimbledon Helen won her eighth singles crown. The next danger point will be the Nationals at Forest Hills Sept. 8-17, when she will seek to bring her number of U. S. triumphs to the same total.

Last active hold-over from the "golden era" of Bill Tilden, Babe Ruth and Bobby Jones, the statuesque California girl with the completely disarming smile frankly admits she still is thrilled by stout competition. It was a genuine satisfaction to win at Wimbledon, although that was spoiled somewhat by Helen Jacobs' injury, and it will be another thrill if she wins at Forest Hills, where she hasn't played since her memorable default to Helen II in 1933. Miss Jacobs and Alice Marble she considers her chief threats in the Nationals.

Won't Commit Herself

The answer to her self-posed problem also will determine how long she keeps playing competitive tennis. Helen won't commit herself now, but admits she has given no thought to ultimate retirement. She definitely has no intention of turning professional or coaching tennis.

"Never," was her answer on the latter point. "I have too many other things to do."

The immediate "things to do" include practising at Forest Hills next week, competing in the Essex County invitation at Manchester, Mass., the National doubles and the National singles, and making a country-wide lecture tour from mid-October through November. Even when she returns to California in January there will be things to do, for she plans to resume her painting and take up once more the designing of sports clothes for which she studied extensively and in which she was engaged for three years.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	29	.646
Cleveland	51	30	.630
Boston	48	33	.593
Washington	46	44	.511
Detroit	42	46	.477
Chicago	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	29	50	.367
St. Louis	29	58	.301

Results July 27

New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 11.
Detroit 9, Washington 4.
Boston at Chicago, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	54	31	.635
New York	51	38	.573
Chicago	50	38	.568
Cincinnati	48	40	.545
Brooklyn	41	47	.466
Boston	38	45	.458
St. Louis	37	48	.435
Philadelphia	36	58	.310

Results July 27

Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Qualified on Soggy Clyde Park Course

Bobby Knowles
Home club golfer who scored 149 to tie for fifth place in preliminary play

Dick Chapman
Greenwich, Conn., player who is the Natmeg State's current champion and recent winner of the Bald Peak invitation. He scored 148 for fourth place in yesterday's qualifying round

By a Staff Photographer

Wilfred Crossley (Inset) of Norfolk
Stops for a cool drink during his drive for medalist honors (145) yesterday in the New England Amateur Golf Championship at The Country Club, Brookline

Bill Blaney (Left) and Frank Ross
Blaney of Brae Burn, 1928 champion, scored 149 for a fifth-place tie, while Former Champion Ross of Hartford, Conn., scored 158

Alice Marble, Sarah Fabyan In Semifinals

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Two seeded performers fell by the wayside yesterday as the men's field in the 51st annual Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament marched into the quarter-final round.

Defending champion Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker and Bitsy Grant who are rated behind him in the draw were still in the thick of the fight for the championship, but Joe Hunt and Hal Surface, fourth and fifth in the seedings, were eliminated. The sixth seeded player, Don McNeill, dropped out of the competition Monday with an ankle injuiry.

Hunt was battered into straight-set submission by the veteran Wilmer Allison, while Surface bowed before the steady stroking of Robert Harman, who previously eliminated Great Britain's Charles Hare.

Alice Marble, who has lost only four games against three opponents, paced the women's field into the semifinal round. Joining her were Dorothy Bundy and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who were seeded behind the defending champion, and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco. Miss Wolfenden continued her upset journey by downing Mrs. Carolin Babcock Stark, 7—5, 6—3.

Riggs overcame Gerard (Jeff) Podesta of Montclair and Princeton University, but was carried to an extra set. Podesta, after losing the first set, 4—6, outsteadied Riggs to take the second, 7—5. Riggs' power in the third set was too much and Podesta lost it, 6—0.

Parker trailed one game to four in the first set of his match against Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., and Rice Institute, before he got down to business. Playing with machine-like precision, Parker ran out the match at 8—6, 6—3.

Harman beat the curly-headed Surface, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, by using the same tactics that worked so well against Hare in the second round.

Miss Marble won easily over Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 6—0, 6—1, yielding only the sixth game of the second set to her outclassed opponent. She meets Miss Wolfenden Friday. Miss Bundy, who outsteadied Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., to win 7—5, 6—2, won the right to face Mrs. Fabyan in the other semifinal. Mrs. Fabyan outstroked Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France by scores of 6—2, 6—3.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., of Washington, carried Grant to three sets before yielding by scores of 3—6, 10—8, 6—2.

Defending Champion Wins His Opening-Round Match

By the Associated Press

Johnny Levinson's knack of sinking long putts when he needed birdies the most today enabled that New England amateur golf title defender to gain a two holes victory over Joe O'Connell of Nashua, N. H., in their first round match at The Country Club, Brookline.

Two other former winners followed Levinson into the second round. Charley Clare of Orange, Conn., the 1934 titlist, defeated John Statz of Wachusett, 3 and 2, and Joe Batchelder of Salem, the 1931 victor, eliminated Tom Burke of Lowell, 2 and 1.

Joe Monahan, Jr., of Sandy Burr, went over par twice to gain a decisive 6-and-4 victory from Dom Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., the former National public links champion.

The fourth of the seven former winners to gain the second round was Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., the 1932 titlist, who upset Ike Merrill of Bath, Maine, 4 and 3.

Tommy Leonard, young Nashua, N. H., golfer who went to the semi-finals last year, wound up with a 5-and-4 victory over Milan Heath of Brae Burn.

Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, a semi-finalist in the 1935 national amateur, was an easy 6-aid-5 victim of Carl Nettleladt, the capable Worcester golfer.

The first ex-titlist to fall was Frank Ross of Hartford, Conn., who found himself down when Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, fired a par-35 at him during their first nine holes. Ross managed to win two of the early inward holes, where Martin three-putted, but the Massachusetts star regained them soon enough to win by a 4-and-3 margin.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

H. S. Vanderbilt's Ranger won 13th consecutive race, defeating Endeavour I, 1934 cup challenger, and two U. S. rivals, Yankee and Rainbow.

Five Years Ago

Chuck Klein led National League in hitting with .370 and Al Simmons paced American with .361.

Sea Bright Winners

Wide World

Alice Marble (left) and Bobby Riggs

Sandy Somerville Decided Favorite In Canadian Golf

LONDON, Ontario, July 28 (AP)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canada's golfing great, led a rapidly diminishing field into the fourth round of the Canadian amateur championship today, a favorite to win.

Somerville, who has won the championship six times, had only four United States golfers left in the field to trouble him after yesterday's play. The way he played his second and third rounds—he had a hole-in-one in the second round—led observers to believe that none of them had the shots to beat him.

Top U. S. entry still in the running is Ven Savage of Magna, Utah, the Trans-Mississippi titlist. Savage downed Mike Taylor, of Toronto, 8 and 7, in his second-round match yesterday, but then was pressed to a 1-up triumph over Tommy Riddell, also of Toronto, in the third round.

Ed Kingsley, also of Magna, Dick Lutz of Ashland, Ohio, and Ted Adams, of Columbia, Mo., were the other Americans still in the running. Four fell by the wayside yesterday.

Best known American to be eliminated was Hank Kowal, the former Colgate University star, from Seven Oaks, N. Y., who was defeated by Jimmy Todd, of Victoria, 1 up in his third-round match. Ed Meister, of Warrensville, Ohio, lost to Jimmy Hogan, Jasper, Alberta, 6 and 5, in the third round.

Bob Bingham, South Euclid, Ohio, and G. R. Rayner, Niagara Falls, N. Y., were eliminated in the second round.

Somerville downed R. C. Storey, Saint John, 8 and 7, and R. G. Ellis, Montreal, 5 and 4.

None of the surviving Americans could match the silent Scot's play. Kingsley came close, beating R. C. Gibson, Toronto, 7 and 6 in the morning and Wilf Spriggs, Saskatoon, 4 and 3 in the third round.

Lutz gained considerable attention by eliminating Marvin Wentworth, 5 and 4, in his afternoon match and Adams came through in unexpectedly good style in the third round when he beat Jim Boeckh, Toronto, 1 up.

Over 100 Entries For Mayor's Day

The track and field meet to be held in connection with the Mayor's Field Day at Fenway Park, Aug. 1, has attracted more than 100 entrants.

The 10-mile run, which is scheduled to begin at 1:45 p. m., has drawn 27 entrants, including Johnny Kelley, who will wear the Boston Edison Employees' Club colors; John Semple, and Charles Welch, two other veterans; Scimone, who finished eighth in the recent vertical run up Pikes Peak in Colorado; the four Brown brothers of North Medford; the Fitzgerald brothers, and Walter Emery of the Lynn Y. M. C. A.

Two of the most dangerous newcomers in the event are Harry Donahue of Newburyport and John Amicangioli, either of whom might won the event.

Nine Davis Cup Candidates Will Be Under Supervision

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Six of the nation's top 10 singles tennis players, as well as three other aspiring young candidates, today had accepted invitations to spend the rest of the pre-Davis Cup challenge round campaign under the supervision of Davis Cup Captain Walter L. Pate and his committee.

Ten days before the challenge round opens, on Sept. 3, Pate will select from this group the two players who, with Don Budge and Gene Mako, will face the surviving foreign entry at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

The first-tenners are Bobby Riggs of Chicago, No. 2; Frankie Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., No. 3; Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, No. 4; Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, No. 5; Hal Surface of Kansas City, No. 7, and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, No. 9. The others are Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C.; Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif.

It will be up to Pate to decide how many tournaments these players enter during the next month. In the cases of those who, like Riggs, have gone beyond the U. S. L. T. A.'s eight-week expense rule, future expenses will be absorbed by the Tennis Association.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

America's Women Swimmers

Although it is just about two years before the next Olympic Games take place in Finland, those who are interested in Uncle Sam's participation in the various sports which will make up the program, are already watching the results in the various United States national championships with an eye on the most likely candidates for positions on the 1940 teams. Women's swimming is sure to be one of the events held and so those who are to have the selecting and training of the women who will be in that division of the Games watched with keen interest the exhibitions given in the national outdoor championship meet held at Santa Barbara, Calif., over the past week end. And what they saw must have been very encouraging. American women have always done well in past Olympic meets and while the only first places they won at Berlin in 1936 were the two dives, they scored enough points to give Uncle Sam 55 and the team victory.

Wide World
Katherine Rawls Thompson

The Olympic Outlook

There are seven events for women swimmers on the Olympic program. They are the 100-meter freestyle, 400-meter freestyle, 100-meter backstroke, 200-meter breaststroke, 400-meter freestyle, springboard, and high diving. In the 1936 games at Berlin the United States took as noted above only two of the seven first places. Marjorie Gestring won the springboard dive while Dorothy Poynter Hill won the high dive. It was due to points scored from winning minor places that the United States was able to win the title by 2½ points over the Netherlands, whose swimmers won four of the seven first places. Places won by Americans, in addition to the firsts in diving, were a sixth by Olive McKean in the 100-meter freestyle; a third and fourth by Lenore Kight Wingard and Mary Lou Petty, respectively, in the 400-meter freestyle; a third and fourth by Alice Bridges and Edith Segal, respectively, in the 100-meter backstroke, a third in the 400-meter freestyle relay, a second and third in the springboard dive, and a second and fifth in the high dive.

Several Potential Point-Winners

Based on the showing made at Santa Barbara, the United States should be able to hold its two diving championship titles with Miss Gestring again taking the springboard and Ruth Jump capturing the high to replace Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill. With these safely tucked away, the Americans will have to capture the equivalent of two seconds, four thirds, two fourths, one fifth and one sixth in order to duplicate the 55 points of 1936. Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson, who was easily the star of the championships with four first places and three world records to her credit, should pick up a first or second in the 400-meter freestyle at Finland as her time of 5m. 34s., for the 440-yard freestyle compares very favorably with the 5m. 26.4s., made by Rita Mastenbroek of the Netherlands in winning the 400-meter freestyle title at Berlin. And the showing of Jeanne Laupeimer of Brooklyn, in the 200-yard backstroke; the showing of Iris Cummings in the 220-yard breaststroke and the winning performance of the 800-yard freestyle relay team of the W. S. A. of N. Y., indicate many potential points for Uncle Sam. And there are still two years in which the 1938 title-holders can improve and new champions develop.

* * *

Another Bradman Record

To cricketers Don Bradman of Australia is the equivalent of Babe Ruth to the baseball fan. Ruth, popularly known as the "King of Swat" on account of his home-run hitting, was the "last" word in baseball batting up to his time of retirement some three years ago. In cricket, Bradman, the famous captain of the Australian team which is now engaged in playing test matches with England, is the great batsman of the day and he seems to be destined to compile about as many records in cricket as Ruth compiled in baseball. One record which stood for many years, but has just fallen to the bat of Bradman, was that of scoring centuries in test matches. Up to this year the figure had been 12 with Jack Hobbs having first made it and Bradman tying it in 1937. Now the record is at 15 as Bradman has made three during the present series, one in each of the games played to date, and he still has a chance to raise it to 16 before the current tour is over.

Canada Opens Its Davis Cup Test Against Japan Today

MONTREAL, July 28 (AP)—Bobby Murray of Montreal and Ross Wilson of Toronto are slated to lead the attack against Japan today when the Canadian team, coached by Fred Perry, opens its Davis Cup crusade against a strong Japanese team in two singles matches of the first round American Zone play.

Wilson and Laird Watt of Montreal will play in the doubles tomorrow but the Japanese will place the whole burden of the three-day competition on Jiro Yamagishi, considered Japan's best player, and Fumiteru Nakano. Nakano plays Wilson today and Murray, Canada's No. 1 singles player, meets the Veteran Yamagishi in the second match.

In Friday's doubles the Canadian team, making its strongest cup bid in a decade, is given an even chance against the Japanese, largely because of the double duty imposed on Nakano and Yamagishi.

Canada's nonplaying captain, E. Henri Laframboise, reports that the doubles team has been showing top form in recent workouts.

The draw was made yesterday on the lawn at Mount Royal Club where the matches will be played.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

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The Home Forum

Music in the Lounge

ONE could never count upon achieving a dignified entrance. That is to say, not if the ship were pitching. In that case, one moved cautiously along from the lift across the polished expanse of lobby to the passage where an emergency rail stretched beneath two striking photographs of New York and Washington, placed with nice calculation to impress the European. One then braced himself for the ordeal of the swinging doors and hoped not to plunge headlong when the wind took them. If the ship were rolling—well, then a slightly different technique would be required. However, the great thing was to reach a certain beige armchair, close against the nearest wall of the lounge and opposite the platform where the musicians would gather. Music began at nine.

At such a time, a book made an agreeable companion; but not too exacting a book, because scope must be permitted for a succession of amused glances about the lounge which, in its proportion and cold splendor, recalled the Grand Central Station. Yet a super-sophisticated terminal station, of course, with marbles and porcelains and bronzes, with furniture cushioned to the point of human embarrassment, with indirect lighting and soundless rugs.

Up one side and across and down the other side, weaving in and out between scattered tables with their clusters of bridge players, moved the lounge stewards. Did someone wish to pull a chair into another position? Instantly a steward had divined it and was at her elbow. Were those empty cups a distinct peril in such a rough sea? A steward took in the situation and darted, with superbly poised movements, to dispose of them. The omniscience of those stewards, the tact and speed and skill of them, was no less than fascinating. And as for their conversational powers—One would like to know if a lounge steward has ever published his memoirs. It seems incredible that one of them could have so forgotten himself as to indulge in a sly wink, and yet I thought one did.

* * *

ON EVERY ONE of the four evenings we were at sea, the same thing happened, the same circumstance which provoked that wink. I would sit in my place and gloat over it in silence. The glass doors would open and in would step a little elderly pair of travelers. His dinner clothes were impeccable; she was wearing her pearls. Always they advanced toward a favorite corner of the lounge, crowded with huge luxurious sofas and their attendant flotillas of armchairs. She would seat herself at once on one of the sofas and give every indication of satisfaction; but not so her husband. He would sit down gingerly on one of the satin armchairs and lift his book tentatively into position; then, with a shake of his gray head, he would be up again in an instant. It was not his chair. So then he would seek out another which bore a more promising aspect—silk or velvet, deep or shallow, with or without arms. Never could he find the right chair. Dryly, sadly, he would abandon one of them after the other; but he persisted doggedly until the arrival of the steward upon the scene. I would have noticed him hovering; and suddenly he would be there beside them.

"Good evening, sir. May I help you? Not that chair, sir. No. That's not for you, I can tell that. By no means. Let me see," turning on his heel and taking in at a glance the multitude of chairs. "Try this one, sir. Permit me. Now there's a chair that might suit you. If you please, sir. Thank you, sir."

Then would set in a process of selection by elimination. I dare not record how many chairs would be tried on an average evening. Patiently the little elderly passenger stood by while the solicitous steward brought one chair after another. When a goodly number had been discarded, there would ensue an intermission while the steward cleared the passageway by redistributing the chairs to their rightful positions. As he approached my side, that wink would sometimes occur. Well, perhaps not a wink precisely; but something like one. A twinkle at least; just the faintest indication that a sense of humor lurks in the secret heart of even the perfect steward. If it had happened once—But there it was repeated each evening. I would find myself watching for t and it never failed. Generally the little drama would be completed by the time the music began. A trifle unwilling still, the gentleman sat erect in a particularly unfriendly chair, hard and straight and unyielding. It was definitely not his chair, but he had brought himself to tolerate it. So I could open my book again and find the place I had lost.

* * *

ONCE—NOT, FORTUNATELY, every evening in this case—the orchestra played the Barcarolle from the "Tales of Hoffman." As old travelers will tell you, it has unfailingly to be endured once; and with us the challenge came on the third day out. I tried not to listen, tried to be altogether engrossed in "Life and Death of a Spanish Town." And then I heard suppressed groans from a neighbor. Alone and bored, he had hoped to find solace in the music. A German, I suspected; and presently I was sure.

"They do not know vat iss music. No. They put the score up before them and they play—oh yes, obediently, iss it not so? They play, but they do not understand, they do not feel. You think so, no? They play, but it iss not music. Me, I know. Let them play anything from the operas, German or Italian. I tell you vat it iss right away. I am a German. I know vat iss music. I crossed to America in a German ship. Ah! Those men played, they understood, they felt. This—it iss not music. No!"

I was afraid we might be overheard, so softly I agreed with him. I might not be as familiar with those operas as he. I was quite certainly not German and I did not cross the Atlantic on ships representing the Fatherland. But, yes, I knew that this was not music. We progressed to a discussion of composers and conductors—all German. I remembered Dr. Muck, in Boston before the war. At this he kindled, but more in sadness than in boastfulness. Dr. Muck. Ah, there was a musician, if you liked. Germany had had some grand conductors, and this traveler regretted that most of them had not lately found the air of Germany conducive either to their health or safety. So we were in sympathy as we shook our heads, resuming our meditations when the orchestra embarked upon a spirited performance of the inevitable selections from Gilbert and Sullivan.

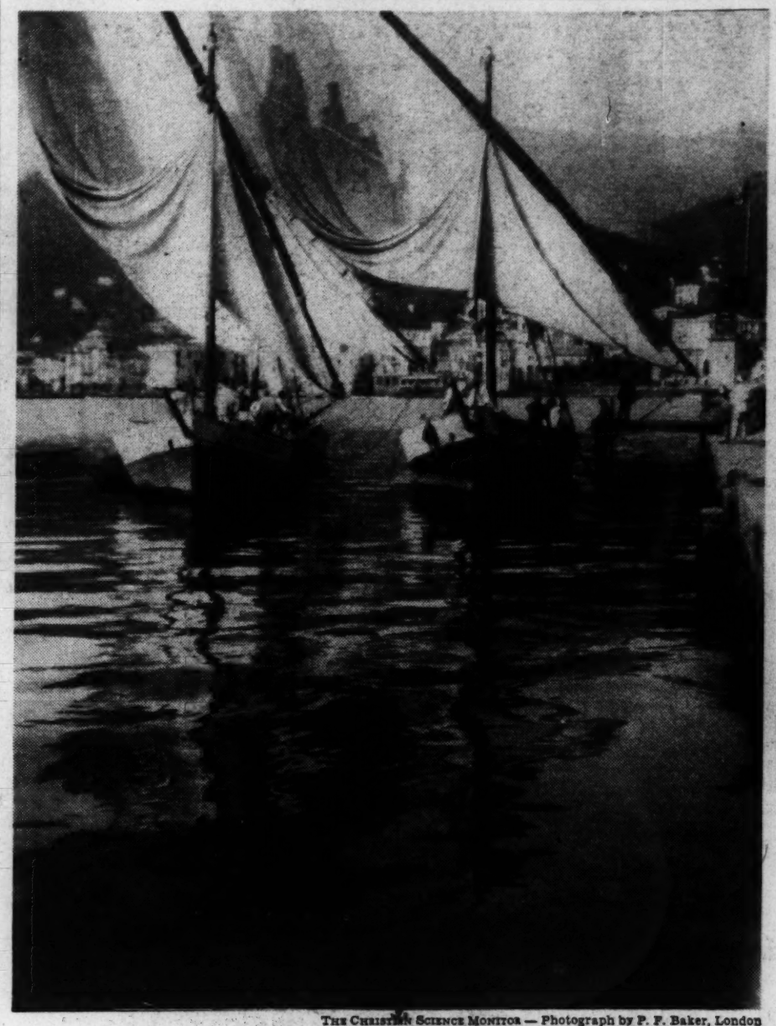
* * *

THE LOUNGE WOULD have filled by this time, and it was endlessly diverting to watch the people. Such a strangely conglomerate assemblage of them, here in mid-ocean, confined within the comparatively narrow boundaries of even this giant ship. Those were French people on my left. Watching a little grimly, they were for the most part quiet and apart; but, when their wonderment overcame them, they burst into staccato speech and crisp gestures. Yet they were less vociferous than that group of South Americans yonder, who simply chattered like excitable children. On their account, I had had to change the position of my deck chair. There were reserved English people, assured and composed under all circumstances. And eager tourists from several lands, striving to appear at ease in unfamiliar surroundings. Take that great giant of a man in clothes which suggested a football field, who had had the temerity to demand a glass of water. "A glass of water, sir?" repeated the steward. "*Iced* water, sir? Very good, sir." Quite near me gathered a comfortably jolly American family which did one good to see. No airs here. They were just themselves. Surprised or amused, they showed their feelings candidly. They had relished the Barcarolle from the "Tales of Hoffman." Never before had they traveled on a vast Atlantic liner and they did not care who knew it.

Like figures on a brilliant fresco, an endless train of them swept through the lounge—distinguished and nondescript, old and young, in search of pleasures mild or not so mild. Wasn't September rather early for that voluminous red velvet gown in the mode of the moyen age? Were those diamonds real? What a lovely young girl in the white fur jacket over a trailing gown of emerald green. That tall fellow with an eyeglass swinging—he could hardly be less than an ambassador.

But it was late now and the ship's motion grew no steadier. I glanced at the corner where the little elderly couple had been, and saw that it was empty. The stewards were busy with the chairs, pulling them clumsily about, patting the pillows back into shape, preparing for the next day. I knew precisely how it would be, how we would re-enact the identical high comedy; and so I went away to my cabin, hoping that I was destined to catch that steward in another wink.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by P. F. Baker, London

IN THE HARBOR OF RAPALLO, NORTHEAST ITALY

A Master of Stage Deportment

THERE was a definite glamour about Jean de Reszke—about merely looking at him—and yet he never did a spectacular thing. A more poised, controlled, gallant gentleman never lived. Simply, one felt the fervor he brought with him into the House, and it made its impression. De Reszke was more than a singer. He was a consummate actor, a master of make-up and stage deportment. . . . Yet his methods had nothing of the "dramatic" about them. Everything was calm, orderly, controlled.

No matter how familiar he was with a part, he began putting himself in the mood for it the day before the performance. On the nights that he sang, he would arrive in the House before six o'clock, preparing himself slowly, with the minutest detail. De Reszke disliked much make-up; he held that it spoiled the illusion if the audience were the least conscious of grease-paint. He would stand for half an hour at a time beside the hanging electric-light bulb in his dressing room, holding it close against every inch of his face, to draw the blood to the surface and thus produce the effect of high natural color without having to use too much paint. Then the wig would go on, and be brushed slowly, on his head, with an eye to the position of every hair. When he was dressed, then, he would go out to the stage, where he had been rehearsing the day before, and refamiliarize himself with the set, so that the least of his gestures would seem, not like acting, but the only natural thing to do. He must have put in a good two hours of work before the first call to the stage.—From "Backstage at the Opera," by ROSE HEYLBUT and AIMÉ GERBER. (New York: Crowell.)

Guest in an Arbor

A soot-black spider dangles,
Descending on a thread;
His home of many angles
Is tethered overhead.

And he is out exploring,
Approaching close to where
The book I should be poring
Lies open on a chair.

Wind flutters in the pages;
He scuttles out of view;
And now my pen engages
To dangle him for you.

KEITH THOMAS

Venice Is Still Herself

Pension Visentini, Campo Santa Barbara,
Nobienigo, Venice, September 8th.

ROSALIND DEAR,

I'm giving you my address at the top of this queer little notebook letter, not because you will ever be able to write to me here, but because the name of the place conveys something of its charm, and also, perhaps, you may some day have the fortune to visit Venice, and if so, you may stay at this charming pension. It is a stone building with square, low-ceilinged rooms. To reach it we climb up two flights of steps, smelling of darkness, and sea water, and incense. By day, they are gloomy; by night, two candles in snake-shaped holders illuminate the corners. Our room is at the top. It has a mosaic stone floor, mosquito nets over the beds and two flat windows that look down on to the small stone square that is Campo Santa Barbara. The Campo boasts a café with outdoor seats at one end, a pump in the middle, and at one end a flight of steps leading down to the Grand Canal. If we crane our necks we can see the Canal from our bedroom window, and all day and night we can hear the motor-boats and steamers humming up and down. We cannot hear the gondolas, for they are perfectly silent, except when, negotiating a corner, the gondolier gives one warning cry, or when a particularly artistic gondolier sings a barcarolle as he goes up the canal. The singing, though, is usually put on, I imagine, to catch the ear of a sentimental tourist, as are certainly the white drill blouses with sailor collars, such as our gondolier donned this morning when approaching the railway station.

Venice is far more like its tradition than any other place I have seen. From the moment one steps out of the station, on to a stone pier, crowded with men in blue blouses, waving boathooks, and all shouting at once, till the moment that the pension door shuts out the last view of the boat poles, sticking like masts of ships out of the Grand Canal, there is no doubt that this is Venice. Vera says that parts of it are like Valetta—but not even Valetta has these winding canals, these unexpected little Campos, mostly built round a church or palace, and certainly neither Valetta nor any other place in the world has the Piazza San Marco. I was prepared for the Campanile, the Doge's Palace and the Cathedral, but not for the vastness of the piazza, its arcades flanking the most fascinating shops built under old palaces—shops brimming with glass work and beads and rare silks from the East in gorgeous colors.

At night a band plays Wagner, and every one walks about listening, and Vera has bought me a black Venetian shawl, so I walk about listening, too, and the postcard sellers and little bare-legged boys look at my yellow head and say, "Please, Mees. Good-morning"—a comprehensive phrase which in Italy seems to mean anything.—From "Letters To a Friend," by WINIFRED HOLTBY. (New York: Macmillan.)

THERE ARE NAMES which, repeated slowly one after another, rejoice the heart, not only because of the music in each syllable, but because of a lingering scent of loveliness that is part of them.

"Vallembrosa, Miramar, Formentor"—Can you see the transparent depths of water beneath the sun; the orange and lemon trees half flower, half fruit; the brilliant, giant butterflies; the ancient olive groves; the pink and yellow rock plants close to the water's edge? "Sospel, Roccabruna, Mentone" are names to lead one across the mountains, where the flowers are dyed with the clear blue of the sky, with the gold of the sun, with the rainbow clouds caught by the peaks and torn in passing. "Portofino, Santa Margherita, Rapallo"—a musical chain carrying one to the coast of Italy, to the tremendous blue of the sea, filling the little bays and creeks; to the huge white sails of the fishing boats; to the winding mule-paths leading up the mountainsides; to the ancient oak groves and the ilex woods.

Those who know these places—who have slept in them, wakened in them, rested in them—have no need to recall the sights and sounds, for they are ever present. But those who know them not can see them, touch them, breathe their scented air, simply by repeating their names aloud.

"A way to escape"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days of strain and stress, when the hearts of men are "failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth" (Luke 21:26) who would not gladly find some way of escape, by means of which he might walk through the perplexities of material existence with a calm and confident sense of freedom and dominion? That such a way lies within the reach of mankind is evident, for in the tenth chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians we find this positive declaration (13): "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

There is a temptation common to mortals which, when yielded to, is responsible for much of the discord and distress being experienced in the world at the present time. This is the temptation to think along negative lines, and so to acquiesce in the general belief that evil, in many instances, must be endured and allowed to take its course because there appears to be no way of overcoming it. Nobody today need accept such a distorted view. Evil, in whatever form it may be presented, can certainly be overcome by faith in and the understanding of God, omnipotent and omnipresent good. Such faith and understanding establish thought on a spiritually positive and constructive basis, so that fear and anxiety lose their foothold, and a calm and confident mental state takes their place.

Basing its teachings on the Bible, Christian Science reveals God as infinite Mind or intelligence, the divine ever-presence, from whom His children cannot be separated; and any individual who will honestly investigate its teachings and put its rules into practice can prove for himself the truth of Mary Baker Eddy's statement (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 7): "The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

What is the nature of spiritual man, the man made in God's own likeness? He expresses the omnipotence of God. Our need, then, is to be receptive of Mind's unceasing supply of spiritual ideas through which to reflect or express the divine nature.

Should one be tempted to doubt that spiritual ideas can liberate him from the harassing situations which seem to be a large part of everyday living, let him remember that it is always the right application of the truth which solves a problem. The way to escape from every distressing situation is by replacing erroneous beliefs with spiritual ideas. Moreover, there can never be a situation of any kind whatever, in which we cannot receive and use the spiritual ideas which come from God, Mind, and which will meet the human need.

In any situation, where shall we turn but to God, infinite Mind, who knows and supplies the needs of all His children? When fear, discouragement, or doubt holds sway in human thinking, what but Mind can supply the courage, wisdom, and confident expectation of good which lead to freedom? When disease or sin seems to have brought one into the valley of desolation, what but divine Love can pour into human consciousness those pure and holy thoughts which uplift, transform, and heal?

Throughout the Scriptures we find inspiring proofs of the fact that the way to escape is immediately available for those who turn unreservedly to God for help and guidance. What more desperate situation could be imagined than that in which the children of Israel found themselves, with the Red Sea before them and the Egyptians pursuing them? Yet the way of escape was at hand. What more pitiable plight could there be than that of Hagar when, her scanty stock of water spent, she thought that her child must die? But deliverance was at hand, for after she turned from contemplating the evidence before the material senses, she saw a well of water. Peter, falling asleep in the serene consciousness of God's protecting power, was in a moment freed from his fetters and led out of the prison. The great stone before the mouth of the cave wherein the body of Jesus was laid, seemed very formidable, yet it did not cut off the Master's way to escape through his triumphant understanding of God as Life.

May those who find the way dark and difficult, and who feel tempted to yield to the lying suggestion that failure or disaster of any kind is about to overtake them, cast out their fears and turn confidently to "the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind," with joyful expectation of speedy deliverance. May they trustfully accept for themselves the beautiful assurance given by Mrs. Eddy on page 249 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "My heavenly Father will never leave me comfortless, in the amplitude of His love; coming nearer in my need, more tenderly to save and bless."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Albanian Dawn

THERE is magic in this coast's still dawn. The stars dim and go out, the night-shadows are diluted evenly by the stealthy first light into pallid, dewless grey, like wan moonlight, and the black, lonely sea changes in a few moments to a miracle of fragile powder blue. Then, in an instant, the sea's distant plane is decked with a golden thread which widens and grows till the orange of it is flowing shoreward, pursuing the retreating mountain shadows towards their proper battlements. Here and there among the still-sleeping olive trees a slow spiral of smoke, stretching itself lazily upward to find the sun, tells of a stirring household. Then a donkey bell tinkles through this fairyland, linking dreams with man's toil; and the sun looks over the heights, painting a pattern under the trees and cutting sharp-edged shadows against the full light. The earth springs to life again and a sun-baked day has come.—From "King Zog's Albania," by J. SWIRE. (New York: Liveright.)

Surely No Controversy

I CANNOT quarrel with you, and if I could
I would not, and be certain if I *should*
It must be some delightful argument
As, whether grass irrevocably is bent
By chipmunks passing, whether butterflies
Choose flowers by their colors, or the cries
Of grackles ever could be called a song.
I might dispute you pleasantly and long
On what the cottonwoods were whispering
The day we passed, or if the lovely wing
Of a bluebird is true azure, and Orion
Is formidable at midnight as the Lion.
Surely no controversy need be more
Profound nor common, or inferior.

ELAINE V. EMANS

"La via d'uscirne"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN QUESTI giorni di tensione e di pressione, quando i cuori degli uomini stanno "venendo meno per la paurosa spettazione di quel che sarà per accadere al mondo" (Luca 21:26), chi non troverebbe volentieri una qualche via d'uscirne, per mezzo della quale egli possa camminare attraverso le perplessità dell'esistenza materiale con un calmo e fiducioso senso di libertà e di dominio? Che una tale via d'uscirne si trovi alla portata dell'umanità è ovvio, poichè nel decimo capitolo della prima epistola di Paolo ai Corinzi troviamo questa dichiarazione positiva (13): "Or Iddio è fedele e non permetterà che siate tentati al di là delle vostre forze; ma con la tentazione vi darà anche la via d'uscirne, onde la possiate sopportare".

Vi è una tentazione comune ai mortali che, qualora si ceda ad essa, è responsabile per buona parte della discordia e dell'angustia che vengono provate nel mondo al tempo presente. Questa è la tentazione di pensare lungo linee negative, e di assentire alla credenza generale che il male, in molti casi, deve essere sopportato e gli si deve permettere di prendere il suo corso perchè non sembra vi sia modo di vincerlo. Nessuno oggi è obbligato ad accettare una sì errata concezione. Il male, in qualsiasi forma possa presentarsi, può certamente essere vinto con la fede in, e con la comprensione di Dio, bene onnipotente ed onnipresente. Una tale fede e comprensione stabilisce il pensiero su di una base spiritualmente positiva e costruttiva, cosicchè la paura e l'ansietà perdono il loro punto d'appoggio, ed uno stato mentale calmo e fiducioso ne prende il posto.

Fondando i suoi insegnamenti sulla Bibbia, la Scienza Cristiana rivela Dio come infinita Mente od intelligenza, la divina onnipresenza, dal quale i Suoi figliuoli non possono essere separati; e qualsiasi individuo che ne investigherà onestamente gli insegnamenti e ne metterà in pratica le regole può dimostrare per sè stesso la verità della dichiarazione di Mary Baker Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 7): "Il 'divino orecchio' non è un nervo uditorio. È la Mente che tutto ode e tutto sa, alla quale ogni bisogno dell'uomo è sempre noto e dalla quale vi sarà provveduto".

Qual'è la natura dell'uomo spirituale, l'uomo fatto nell'immagine di Dio stesso? Egli esprime l'onnipotenza di Dio. Il nostro bisogno, dunque, è di essere ricettivi all'incessante provvista da parte della Mente, di idee spirituali per mezzo delle quali riflettere od esprimere la natura divina.

Se qualcuno fosse tentato di dubitare che le idee spirituali possono liberarlo dalle situazioni irritanti che sembrano essere una parte considerevole della vita quotidiana, egli si deve ricordare che è sempre la giusta applicazione della verità che risolve un problema. Il modo di uscire da ogni situazione disagevole è di sostituire le credenze erronee con idee spirituali. Inoltre, non vi può mai essere una situazione di qualsiasi specie, nella quale non possiamo ricevere ed usare le idee spirituali che vengono da Dio, Mente, e che soddisfanno il bisogno umano.

In qualsiasi situazione, dove ci rivolgeremo se non a Dio, Mente infinita, che conosce e supplisce ai bisogni di tutti i Suoi figliuoli? Quando la paura, lo scoramento, od il dubbio dominano nell'umano pensiero, che cosa se non la Mente può provvedere il coraggio, la saggezza e la fiduciosa attesa del bene che mena alla libertà? Quando la malattia od il peccato sembrano averci portato nella valle della desolazione, che cosa se non il divino Amore può versare nell'umana coscienza quei puri e santi pensieri che innalzano, trasformano e guariscono?

Per tutte le Scritture troviamo prove ispiranti del fatto che la via d'uscirne è immediatamente accessibile per quelli che si rivolgono senza riserva a Dio per aiuto e direzione. Quale situazione più disperata si può immaginare di quella nella quale i figliuoli d'Israele si trovarono, col Mar Rosso davanti ad essi e gli Egiziani che li inseguivano? Nondimeno la via d'uscirne era vicina. Che extremità vi potrebbe essere più miserabile di quella di Agar che, quando la sua scarsa provvista di acqua fu finita, pensò che il suo bambino doveva morire? Ma la liberazione era vicina, giacchè quando si volse via dal contemplare l'evidenza davanti ai sensi materiali, essa vide un pozzo d'acqua. Pietro, addormentandosi nella serena coscienza della potenza protettrice di Dio, fu liberato in un momento dalle sue catene e fu condotto fuori dalla prigione. La grande roccia sull'apertura della caverna nella quale fu posto il corpo di Gesù, sembrava molto formidabile, eppure, per mezzo della di lui trionfante comprensione di Dio quale Vita, non tagliò al Maestro la via d'uscirne.

Possano quelli che trovano la via oscura e difficile, e che si sentono tentati a cedere alla suggestione bugiarda che l'insuccesso od il disastro di qualsiasi specie stanno per raggiungerli, espellere le loro paure e rivolgersi fiduciosamente a "la Mente che tutto ode e tutto sa" con la giolosa aspettativa di rapida liberazione. Possano essi fiduciosamente accettare per loro stessi la magnifica assicurazione offerta da Mrs. Eddy a pagina 249 di *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Nell'ampiezza del Suo amore il mio Padre celeste non mi lascerà mai senza conforto; venendo più vicino nel mio bisogno, a salvare e benedire più teneramente".

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938

"What paper'll this be in, Mister?" shrills the Frog Pond Chorus.
"Hold onto that mains'l, while I fix this rudder."
There's nothing like a Big Brother escort at Race Day on the Charles.
"Thawing Out"—Hot sun overhead, hot cement beneath, to chase the chill of the Frog Pond.
There was a sailor and his lass . . .
at the Esplanade lagoon.
"Yes, Sir, he c'n shake hands, too."

Joseph Lee
"Father of Playgrounds"

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer; Blank & Stoller

Playground Scenes in Greater Boston on a Summer Day

These scenes of happy boys and girls at play on Boston Common and along the Charles River Esplanade were real favorites of Joseph Lee, Bostonian who is nationally honored today for his work in persuading communities to provide playgrounds and properly equip and supervise them. How he became interested in this work is told here today.

An O'Sheel Cuff Stirred Lee's Zeal

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

History doesn't record his name, so we will call him O'Sheel. It is the general belief that he got out of bed on the wrong side that rare June morning in 1890. Certainly, there is nothing in the police regulation book to require an officer to cuff a couple of lads around for the high "crime" of playing tin-can hockey in the street.

But on this certain morning, before the warmth of his naturally genial Irish disposition broke through the fog, Patrolman O'Sheel spied two boys kicking a can around the street. The can was noisy, but hardly equalled Patrolman O'Sheel's voice.

With a veritable bellow he leaped forward, grabbed the boys and started off toward the station house.

Around the Corner

Now, of course, a tall, thin young man, seven years out of Harvard and filled with big thoughts about democracy, the haves and the have nots of economics, the coming revolution, or what have you, who witnessed this little early morning burletta, had no way of knowing that just as soon as Patrolman O'Sheel got around the corner he suddenly smiled, gave the boys a push on the top of the head and sent them on their way to the Frog Pond, just as the lads had known he would all along.

No, to Joseph Lee—honored today as the "Father of American Playgrounds"—standing on the corner, a youth whose father was Henry Lee, senior partner in the awesome banking house of Lee Higginson, and whose mother was a Cabot, this incident was a rounded example of the oppression of the masses. With such a Brahmin background, few would expect young Lee to be very concerned with the "masses," but in the years since he had left Cambridge young Lee had pondered over such things. He had noted the uneven division of wealth, the unhappy condition of large sections of the people, and had wondered what might be done about it.

The story is that suddenly, in that minute of the "arrest" of the boys, he became dedicated to the cause of doing something for the underprivileged.

Of course, the fact is that Officer O'Sheel may unwittingly have been the trigger that fired the shot of determination in Mr. Lee's thoughts, but the conviction that something needed to be done hardly came in that instant.

In honoring today his great career as a leader in establishing playgrounds across the United States, his friends recall that as a youth Joe Lee had such convictions and even journeyed to Russia to talk with Count Nikolaevich Tolstoy about them. It is possible, however, that inspiration as to what he might do to improve the situation came to him as Officer O'Sheel performed his "duty." It makes a pleasant speculation, anyway.

In Boston this morning they dedicated a big playground in the Fenway to Mr. Lee. This afternoon on the Common where Joseph Lee loved to watch the children play, a series of exhibitions were held, and tonight at 8 an extensive musical and dramatic tribute is scheduled. In Memphis, Tenn., San Francisco, Calif., Jacksonville, Fla., Lincoln, Neb., and a score of other towns, observance was made today of Mr. Lee's work.

Equal Opportunities Aim

The central facts about Mr. Lee are that he was reared in Brookline, Mass., played with the "Cabot Crowd," as the little group of young folks was called, inherited a considerable fortune, used the income almost completely for humanitarian purposes, founded the Massachusetts Civic League, served on the Boston School Committee for many years,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unsettled and threatening weather, occasional thunder showers are probable, with slight temperature change, tonight and Friday; gentle variable to southerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Local thunder showers tonight and Friday, little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers probable tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds over the south portion, gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming southerly over the north portion and overcast weather tonight and Friday. Probably local showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	86	Minneapolis	60	80
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	72	84	New York	74	84
Denver	60	80	Norfolk	80	86
Helena	60	84	Philadelphia	76	90
Kansas City	70	92	St. Louis	74	96
Los Angeles	64	80	San Francisco	58	66
Miami	82	88	Washington	74	90

A—7.30 a. m. D S. T. July 28
B—Maximum, July 27

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12.31 p. m., height 10.8 feet.
Friday 1.11 a. m. height 11. 6 feet
Light all vehicles by 8.39 p. m.

'Events In and Around Boston'
on Page 11

Brookline Gets Fund for Trees

Under the will of the late James H. Bowditch, landscape architect of Brookline, the town is bequeathed $3,000, the interest on which is to be used to purchase trees and shrubs for the highways.

The testator suggested that the fund be used in an experimental manner to obtain new varieties of plantings and expressed the hope others would follow his example.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Acts of Kindness Bring Reward To Two Auto Drivers

Courtesy on the highways in Greater Boston is recognized by The Christian Science Monitor each day by reporting two names of drivers who have been observed in courteous acts on the roads in and around Boston. These drivers are awarded two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters through the kindness of the theater management.

Today's courteous drivers are Alfred J. Hanlon, 63 Maple Street, West Roxbury, registration number, 641,520, and Elmer Austin, 248 Parker Street, Lowell, registration number B26738.

The incident which brought the award to number 641,520 follows:

"On the corner of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue, the car with the license number 641,520 was the second car in line waiting for the green light. But when the "go" signal was given, the car first in line did not start up at once as the car had stalled. Instead of tooting his horn or driving around the stalled car, number 641,520 moved up slowly behind the first car and pushed it across the intersection, giving it enough momentum to get started This act of courtesy not only helped the stalled car but prevented a possible traffic jam."

Of car number B26738, the observer says:

"Here is a courteous act, not toward a fellow-driver, but for a pedestrian—a feline pedestrian who in the midst of heavy traffic on Hancock Street in Quincy was picked up by the driver of a truck, number B26738. The driver was forced to come to a halt as the kitten was directly under the truck. Leaving his truck on the street, the driver took time to carry the kitten to the doorstep of the nearest house."

Probe of East Boston UCC Office Under Way

In Boston Today

Three Italians Make Complaints

BULLETIN

The special legislative committee, investigating the Unemployment Compensation Commission, voted this afternoon to turn a transcript of today's testimony over to Attorney General Paul A. Dever and District Attorney William J. Foley, "for whatever action they may deem necessary."

Conduct of the East Boston office of the Unemployment Compensation Commission came under inquiry by a special legislative committee today as it resumed hearings at the State House.

Three Italian beneficiaries of the State jobless fund, placed on the stand by Warren Patten, committee counsel, made complaints regarding Alfred Spohrer, former big league baseball catcher, who heads the East Boston office.

When placed on the stand Mr. Spohrer denied all the statements made by the complainants.

Mrs. Josephine Grano, of East Boston, testified that she had been summoned to the office by postcard on June 16 with four benefit checks for $11 each. There, she said, she was asked by a man who spoke Italian to endorse two of the checks to Mr. Spohrer, or "go to jail within 24 hours."

She added that she endorsed the checks and, as she was leaving, Mr.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Flood Waters Recede in Places

While flood conditions persisted in some sections along the Charles, Sudbury, Concord and Neponset Rivers today, the waters were receding in many places, among them Dover and South Natick.

Small dikes were being built, sandbags put in front of buildings, and concrete or granite slabs placed on bridges as a protection against the high water, which in a few instances exceeded the 1936 flood levels.

Candles and oil lamps were being used in a few homes in South Natick, where the flood was withdrawing today. As the roads which had been covered became visible again, several were found to have been damaged.

Tests of the drinking water in Brookline, Needham and other places showed it to be in good condition, despite the floods.

A new high record for rainfall in a single month was reported in Central Massachusetts, after a new rain fell last night. In Fitchburg, an electrical storm temporarily disturbed transportation and electric service and several high tension wires were whipped down.

Produce Delivery Tie-Up Threatened

A threat to tie up all delieveries of fruit and vegetables in the Boston area, and in sections obtaining their produce from here, was made today by the Fruit and Vegetable Distributors' Union, of the A. F. of L.

A committee was empowered by the Union to call a strike to prevent distribution of oranges, melons, tomatoes, peaches and other produce shipped here by rail, if negotiations with 113 wholesalers and jobbers broke down.

The union is asking higher wages and shorter hours for salesmen, truckers, and lumpers. It seeks a 48-hour week, instead of a 57-hour week, and a 10 per cent wage increase. A similar strike a year ago resulted in a victory for the union in a few hours, its officials say.

Funds Granted For Sewerage Link

Completion of the final portion of the new North Metropolitan Sewerage system from Medford to Deer Island became a certainty last night when the State Emergency Public Works Commission accepted a $2,025,000 Federal grant for the project.

The remainder of the $4,230,000 cost will be furnished through a bond issue approved by the 1938 Legislature. The first part of the system, from Stoneham to Medford, along the Mystic Lakes and the Aberjona River, was recently completed. The final section was held up because Federal funds were depleted at that time.

Assurance Trust Dividend Reported

Arthur F. Bickford, receiver for the United Assessments Assurance Trust, made his final report in the U. S. District Court today. He recommended an additional dividend of $2.25 as final payment to more than 20,000 preferred stockholders.

The 10,937 common share holders and holders of 337,500 "founders' shares" will get nothing.

Preferred shares have already paid $9.

The report will go to Judge Hugh D. McLellan for approval.

Big Fire-Fighting Water Gun Tested

A stream of water from a new fire-fighting water gun—believed to be the largest in the world — cut through the fog hanging over Boston Harbor this morning as local fire officials were given a preview of the piece of apparatus.

The gun is installed on New York City's new fireboat, the Fire-fighter, to be launched in about five weeks and which will be put through its paces next year for the benefit of World's Fair visitors. Said to be the most powerful fireboat in existence, it is being equipped to handle 20,000 gallons of water a minute. Among several innovations in its design are a water curtain which can be made to surround the vessel itself to protect it from burning oil floating on the sea, a compressor delivering a stream of water powerful enough to smash concrete paving on burning piers, and a 50-foot hydraulic tower which can be raised in 30 seconds.

The most important piece of the new boat's equipment, however, is the water gun tested at the Fire Department pier on Northern Avenue this morning. It was designed and constructed by the century-old Boston firm of Andrew J. Morse & Son, builders of marine fire apparatus and diving equipment.

It took a dozen three-and-a-half-inch hoses from the fireboat John P. Dowd to feed it. The gun is designed to throw 10,000 gallons a minute for 600 feet horizontally or 500 feet vertically under a 300-pound pressure.

Dense Fog Again Delays Shipping

Dense fog rolled in from the sea again today, delaying shipping, causing a vessel to go ashore in Boston outer harbor and preventing the big passenger liner Cameronia from reaching port from New York in time to sail on schedule for Ireland and Scotland.

The steamer Boston from New York and the Yarmouth from Yarmouth, N. S., were considerably behind schedule in making their piers, and the Forty Fathom fishing trawler Swell was cast ashore on Nix's Mate in the lower harbor while attempting to enter port in the fog. While the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin and private tugs were scurrying to the aid of the Swell, the vessel worked itself off and came up to the Fish Pier, apparently undamaged.

The Cameronia, due at the East Boston terminal of the Anchor Line at 8 a. m. today, radioed that it was in dense fog and proceeding slowly toward Boston, arriving tonight and sailing as quickly afterwards as the passengers and their baggage could be put aboard.

Hurley Blocks G.O.P. Program For Third Time

Veto of bill distributing highway fund surplus to cities and towns continues legislative deadlock.

The legislative "stay-at-home" strike, twice interrupted by attempted dissolving of the financial deadlock between Governor Hurley and the Republican majority, resumed today.

Once more the Legislature, roused at Governor Hurley's refusal to approve a bill distributing the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund to cities and towns for highway work, has started a new schedule of informal meetings, under which two will be held weekly until the Governor places substantial legislation before the House and Senate for action.

The Governor yesterday vetoed the third successive Republican distribution bill. The G. O. P. majority could not muster the two-thirds vote in the House necessary to override the veto. The Governor still insists that the money remaining in the highway fund be diverted to general budget purposes to keep down the State tax.

As the result of the Governor's approval yesterday of the $500,000 appropriation for repair of flood-damaged roads, the State budget now totals $77,074,965, or approximately $4,500,000 more than the record regular budget figure established by Gov. James M. Curley in 1936. The only spending program to exceed that of the present Governor was that pushed in 1931 by Gov. Joseph B. Ely which with a $13,000,000 bond issue, totaled nearly $79,000,000.

As the "stay-at-home" strike resumed, the 1938 Legislature approached the Aug. 15 prorogation record established by the 1935 General Court. If the present session continues beyond Aug. 15 this year, it will have been in session longer than any previous Legislature.

The only matters remaining before the 1938 session, however, are the proposed continuation for one year of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes which raises $4,500,000 annually and the Governor's new message calling for a $500,000 bond issue for construction work at the Chelsea Soldiers Home. The Legislature had previously defeated the latter proposal because of assurances that the Federal Government would supply funds.

Enactment of the surtax bill is being held up in the Senate as a threat over the Governor's head. G. O. P. leaders have threatened to kill the surtax and thus boost the State tax on cities and towns to $22,000,000, if the Governor fails to accede to Republican demands for distribution of the highway fund residue to the cities and towns.

Colon Next Stop Of Russian Ships

The two Russian naval vessels engaged on a world hydrographic survey, which have been at the Charlestown Navy Yard since Tuesday refueling and taking on supplies for another leg of their journey home across the Pacific, will leave Boston at 6 p. m. today.

The vessels, the Polyarni and the Portyzon, plan to make Colon, C. Z., their next stop; then San Francisco, Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands, Kamchatka and Vladivostok. At this latter Pacific port they will compile information gathered in the survey.

Connecticut G. O. P. Seeks Candidate to Oppose Cross

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28—A battered Republican Party, short on political triumphs in Connecticut for eight years, faces its fifth campaign against Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, next fall, and with the State nominating convention little more than a month away has not yet a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

An internal struggle for Party leadership which has been going on since the passing of State Chairman J. Henry Roraback nearly two years ago has been aggravated this summer by grand jury disclosures which criticized the official conduct of three members of the Republican State Central Committee, and resulted in the arrest of one of them.

After a behind-the-scenes struggle for votes, the Central Committee now has taken a stand for resignation of its members who incurred the grand juries' censure. One of them, Major John Buckley, for years a party stalwart in rural Tolland County, has resigned.

Charles E. Williamson of Darien, under arrest in the investigation of Waterbury municipal scandals, and Clarence G. Willard of New Haven, for several years state secretary of the party, who was criticized in the Merritt Parkway grand jury report, have not complied with the request. Mr. Willard, however, has been relieved of his secretaryship by a vote of the Committee abolishing that post. A paid secretary, who will not be a member of the Committee, will be engaged.

Four different Republican candidates, since 1930, have faced "Uncle Toby" Cross in state campaigns. Their defeats have been progressively humiliating. Although it immediately aroused indignant denials, the suggestion has been seriously made that the Republicans this year indorse the Democratic Governor.

* * *

'Purge' Abandoned

On the Democratic side of the political fence, events of the week seemed to clear the road for renomination of United States Senator Augustine Lonergan, in spite of his anti-New Deal votes in Congress and the outspoken opposition of certain members of the left wing of his party in the State.

After Senator Lonergan had gone on the air to assert his loyalty to President Roosevelt, although reserving the right to oppose the New Deal when he thought it wrong, United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings issued a statement declaring that the "objections" to his candidacy had been removed. Talk of a "purge" dwin-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

More Libraries Are Urged For Brookline by Trustees

The establishment of several additional branch libraries, particularly in the Washington Square section and the Putterham section of Brookline, is recommended today in the report of the public library trustees.

The increase is advocated, the trustees said, to keep pace with the steadily increasing population of the town. This need is described as "urgent."

The trustees noted that they were hesitant because of the cost the new branches would entail but emphasized that the extension should be considered in the near future.

The report recorded that there had been a decrease of 10,079 this year in the circulation of books in homes, but added that this was similar to the record of libraries throughout the country. The total circulation was 437,511 books, of which 69 per cent is accredited to adult readers and 31 per cent to children.

The number of registered borrowers increased 2,925 to establish a total of 15,441.

The maintenance cost of the libraries was $74,265 and the trustees turned back to the municipal treasurer $4,286 from fines and other collections.

In another connection the trustees recommended that the high school library, which has been conducted for the past 20 years under the joint control of the high school and the library trustees, should be managed on a different basis.

"There are certain difficulties in such joint control," said the report, "and the trustees believe if the present arrangement is to continue, the two boards should enter into a definite agreement as to their respective duties and responsibilities."

N. H. Station Dropping Decision Due

J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, announced today, that the Commission may make public its decision tonight on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's petition for abandonment of 88 stations and cancellation of 65 trains in Southeastern Massachusetts.

The Commission's decision, whether in favor of the Road or the State, will be the beginning of a long legal battle on the question of states rights which may eventually reach the U. S. Supreme Court.

The question of jurisdiction arose when the Federal District Court of New Haven granted the petition of the Bondholders' Protective Association of the Old Colony to abandon the same stations on which abandonment was sought in the New Haven's petition before the Utilities Commission.

Consequently, with the authority of the Federal Court, the stations were abandoned apparently taking jurisdiction out of the Commission's hands, although the Commission was only partly through public hearings on the same question.

Test Case Proposed

To expedite matters, the Commission suggested taking the Yarmouth to Provincetown run, now abandoned, as a test case upon which the Commission would base its decision.

At the fourth and final hearing before the Commission yesterday Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, charged the New Haven with plotting to wreck the Old Colony, dishonesty and the use of manufactured testimony.

Arthur W. Blackman, Attorney for the New Haven succeeded Mr. Pecce to the stand, stating that the only motive for the abandonment program is the vital necessity of cutting the tremendous losses of the road before the Court will accept any plan of reorganization.

Mr. Blackman reviewed the legal aspects of the case and the entire road back to and including the Road's petition for reorganization in 1935. He pointed to the "exclusive jurisdiction" the Federal Court has over the Railroad "as long as it is in the process of reorganization."

From the legal picture, Mr. Blackman discussed at length the financial plight of the New Haven.

Cites Huge Deficit

The road's attorney pointed to an accumulated deficit of $11,750,000 and said the Old Colony branch lost $10,000 a day. The "forced continuance of operation on this branch," Mr. Blackman declared, "would be the equivalent of confiscation of property."

Under the franchise granted railroads, they must continue operation of passenger service unless, the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled, the loss is such as to be "confiscatory."

Mr. Blackman cited the tremendous drop in the number of passengers from 33,000,000 in 1920, to about 14,000,000 now. He also compared this with the increase in automobile registrations over the same period—from 200,000 to 700,000—with the subsequent effect on railroad travel.

"If this mode of travel is on the way out, why force it to continue at a loss?" he asked, illustrating how the toll roads and canal transportation had to give up.

Short-Wave Programs

Friday, July 29

Guatemala—6:00 p. m.—Special Concert Dedicated to United States. TGWA, 19.7m., 15.17 meg.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Short History of European Art. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Japan Information Series. JZK, 15.1m., 19.79meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—Rugby Football—The Calcutta Cup. GSG, 16.8m., 17.79 meg.; GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg.; GSO 19.7m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5m. 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.

Boston—8:15 p. m.—Concert. Malcolm H. Holmes, violinist, and Willi Apel, pianist. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—Guest Night. Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 25.4m., 11.81 meg. IRF, 30.5m. 9.83 meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—8:40 p. m.—Popular Concert. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84 meg. OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23 meg.

Schenectady—9:30 p. m.—Spanish Literary Program. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53 meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—9:40 p. m.—Slav Dances (Dvorak). OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84 meg. OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23 meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"Viennese Operetta." GSI, 19.6m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Folk Music from Old Austria. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

Failure of N. E. To Use Its Wood Cited in Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 28—Four reasons why native lumber does not command a better place on New England markets were cited here by S. F. Langdell of Milford, N. H., in a talk before a Farm and Home Week audience at Massachusetts State College.

"First," he said, "is lack of proper manufacture. Many mills have been putting out poorly manufactured stock, untrimmed, not uniform in thickness, and containing a large amount of wane."

"Second, is lack of uniform grading. Third, is lack of steady supply because so much of the stock has been manufactured by small mills which can furnish a few loads of any given kind, but when faced with further orders are unable to meet the demand.

"The fourth reason why native lumber has not commanded a better price is lack of knowledge by users as to the value of using New England lumber for New England homes. Many have allowed architects to specify southern and western fir when there has been an adequate supply of native to take care of local needs."

Overseas Shoe Imports Drop In June Despite Czech Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Predictions of shoe manufacturers that signing of the trade treaty between the United States and Czechoslovakia would ruin their business are not borne out in trade figures just released by the Department of Commerce.

Imports of leather boots and shoes into this country from abroad were less in June of this year than in the same month last year, official records show.

June importations of leather boots and shoes numbered 494,703 pairs valued at $225,937, while in June of last year they amounted to 551,321 pairs valued at $278,755.

Statistics for the first six months of the year show a slight increase in imports with 3,312,645 pairs valued at $2,200,414 for this year, and 3,239,411 pairs valued at $1,782,347 for the corresponding period last year.

If the Czech treaty, which became effective April 16, was to have the dire effects its opponents predicted, the flood of imports would have begun to show up in these latest figures, officials point out.

Shoes were the item that caused the greatest controversy during the negotiation of the treaty and at the time of its signing last March. New England manufacturers protested bitterly against any increased competition from the Bata Shoe Company in Czechoslovakia.

Under the agreement, as signed, the United States granted tariff reductions on various types of Czech shoes ranging from about 33⅓ to 50 per cent. At the same time a quota system was established to protect American manufacturers should imports go too high. State Department officials estimated that the treaty would make possible increased imports of between 600,000 and 700,000 pairs of shoes from Czechoslovakia during the first year.

While June imports of shoes were down, exports from the United States to other countries were considerably higher than a year ago. Foreign shipments numbered 151,916 pairs valued at $278,523 against 108,772 pairs valued at $217,707 for the corresponding month last year.

Six-month cumulative figures likewise show a gain over the first half of 1937. Exports amounted to 1,079,054 pairs with a value of $2,262,573 in contrast to 872,630 pairs valued at $1,895,862 for the first half of 1937.

Average values per pair remained about the same, $2.19 for the first half of 1938, and $2.17 for the corresponding period of 1937.

Paper on Consumers In Modern Markets Discussed at Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 28—"Consumers Can Help Themselves" was the subject of the principal address given here yesterday at the Farm and Home Clothing and Textiles Forum, presented under the joint auspices of Massachusetts State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the County Extension Services in Agriculture and Home Economics.

This paper was presented by Mrs. Bert Hendrickson, Chairman of the World's Fair Consumers' Group, and preceded a panel discussion led by Miss Grace E. Frysinger, senior home economist, Central States, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Roger Wolcott, Executive Secretary of the Consumer-Retailer Relations Council, spoke today on "Informative Labeling—How Soon?" Tomorrow morning, Dr. W. E. Coughlin, research associate of the National Cleaners and Dyers and the Celanese Corporation of America will discuss "News in Fabrics and Their Care."

Republicans Seek Standard-Bearer To Oppose Cross

(Continued from Page 9)

died with the prospects of several anti-Lonergan aspirants for the nomination.

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Balanced Budget

Three weeks after the close of the State's fiscal year, Governor Cross came out with a statement of the cash position of the State's general fund when the year closed June 30. For the first time since 1932, he said, the general fund operations for the fiscal year showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures, of $630,000.

A "balanced budget," it appeared, will be one of the center planks in the Governor's campaign for re-election.

A discordant note came from Litchfield County where William H. Blodgett, Republican, and State Tax Commissioner until dropped for a Democrat by Governor Cross, complained in a letter to the Governor that he could not find any official figures showing what the State was doing with its larger income of the past fiscal year. The Governor's Democratic Comptroller, Charles C. Swartz, had failed to publish any report for the year that ended June 30, 1937, he declared, although the law expressly required that he do so.

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Auto Inspection

Connecticut motorists, who have been taking their cars to State inspection lanes twice a year since 1935, have got the habit now. In the inspection period which ended July 16 they set a record for punctuality. The Department inspectors pasted red stickers of approval on the windshields of 392,000 vehicles in that period, a record, and barely more than a thousand automobile owners faced penalties for failing to have their cars inspected on time.

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Insurance Case

Hartford insurance agents, in the State's insurance center, protested when the surety bond which guarantees the contractor's performance in construction of a Connecticut display building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass., was awarded to a Michigan insurance company through a New York agent.

Governor Cross, to carry out the wishes of the General Assembly, had passed the hat among Connecticut business houses, including the insurance companies and insurance agencies, for contributions to the cost of the West Springfield building.

State Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley agreed there was some justice in the complaint of the local agents. But he declared it made no difference to his Department what company got the business.

U. S. Communities Pay Honor To 'Father of Playgrounds'

(Continued from Page 9)

and was President of the National Recreation Association from 1920 until his passing last year. While he was President of this Association, playgrounds in the United States multiplied from 1,240 to 9,600. That, of course, is a very brief way to pass over the tremendous effort, planning, fund-raising, and fund-giving required to make America "playground conscious."

But so much is said about Mr. Lee's ceaseless campaign to induce communities to set aside and equip proper playgrounds that few realize this activity was actually a secondary one in his thoughts It was simply a means to the end of striving help all toward equal opportunities

The word "play," really doesn't convey Mr. Lee's conception of the meaning. He was not concerned with the mere exercise for physical well-being. He considered such things to be the natural result of the happy, progressive mental state that came from play, for he regarded play as being the child's work. The child without play, he often said, was the equivalent of the man without a job.

Children at Play

By directing the child's play into proper channels and surrounding the young boy and girl with understanding, the way was opened for guaranteeing that the boy who became a man would have a job and would be well-grounded in the social and moral demands of human living. His book, "Play in Education," is a mine of such understanding. He divided childhood into four ages: babyhood, from one to three; dramatic age from three to six; Big Injun age from six to 11; age of loyalty, from 11 on.

Here is his delightful explanation of how one may know when the "Big Injun" age has arrived:

"There comes a day, when your boy is about six years old, when he suddenly loses interest in dramatic play. He won't hop like a toad. The stick ceases to be a gun; walking in a peculiar way no longer makes him a soldier, and there is not a single pirate in the house. He kicks over his little sisters' houses, and to all suggestions that he take part in their accustomed play he returns a scornful and unconciliatory response. He says all these things are silly. Silly, indeed, is now his favorite word; it is almost the earmark of this period: when he begins saying things are silly you may know that it is the beginning of the end."

Such was Joseph Lee's approach to children and play. He viewed the man as the grown-up boy. In an age of Sunday "Blue Laws," he urged men and women to get out and play on Sunday, to make it the day of fulfillment. At a time when dancing was sometimes frowned upon, Lee recommended it as a good way to have fun and be sociable.

Trend to Leisure

He welcomed the trend towards more leisure that has come along these latter years. And his strenuous views on giving guidance and facilities for adult recreation inspires the present officers of the National Recreation Association in their present efforts to offer more and better play opportunities.

Dr. John H. Finley, distinguished editor of The New York Times, has succeeded Mr. Lee as President of the Recreation Association.

In a letter to Dr. Finley, concerning today's programs, President Roosevelt recently wrote: "Today in the far-flung communities of a great nation children are happier; youth is better served, and men and women have a chance to live more richly because of the life and work of Joseph Lee. No greater tribute could be paid to him than to have a share in helping to strengthen and build further this vital part of our community and of our national life."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent addition to and changes in the last published schedule of the programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publications. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, August 21, 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL (shortwave) 6.06mc.

Where G. O. P. Stands For 'Gone Other Places'

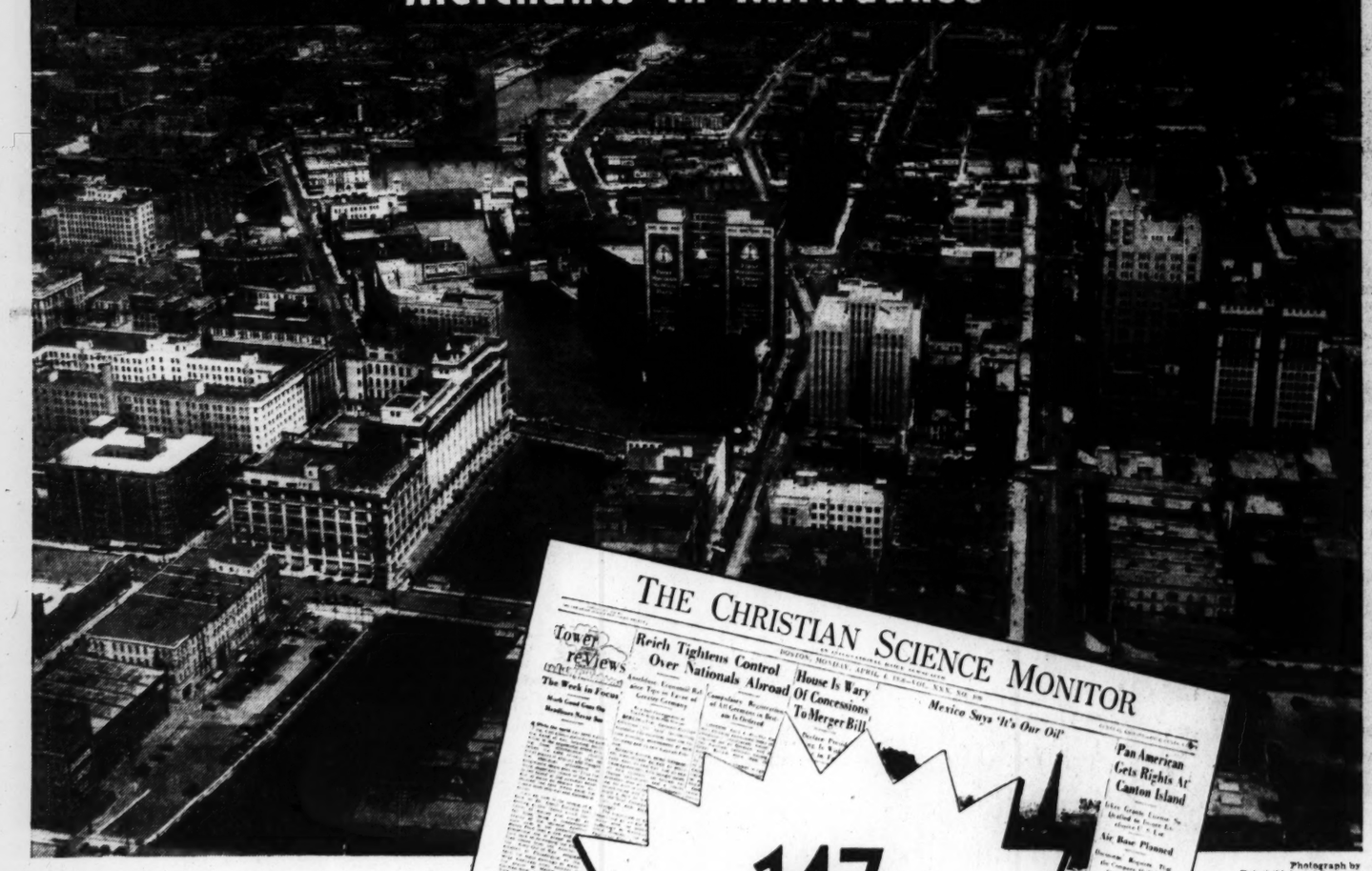
SOMERSWORTH, N. H., July 28 (AP)—City election officials rubbed their eyes in amazement last night when they surveyed the nomination papers filed at the deadline for the City Primary, Sept. 13. They found:

That not a single Republican had filed as a candidate.

That there was not a single Democratic contest for any office.

Somersworth—a city of 11,000 with 3,500 registered voters, about 2,500 of them being Democrats and 1,000 being Republicans, has been preeminently Democratic for the past 35 years. For 15 of those 35 years, United States Senator Fred H. Brown (D) was Mayor.

The Christian Science Monitor is a Local Paper to Merchants in Milwaukee



Photograph by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Tower reviews
Reich Tightens Control Over Nationals Abroad
House Is Wary Of Concessions To Merger Bill
Mexico Says 'It's Our Oil'
Pan American Gets Rights At Canton Island
Air Base Planned

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Local Advertisers of Milwaukee use The Christian Science Monitor

The sales manager of one of the three Milwaukee department stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor says:

"We have been constant users of your unique publication for a number of years. We have concrete evidence that it has created many new friends and customers for us. One feature which appeals to us very strongly is that it does not merely bring in 'one time customers' but brings permanent business.

"It is difficult to conceive of the enthusiasm with which Monitor readers respond to consistent advertising. If we did not know of this from experience, we would not believe it to be nearly as great as it is. Frankly we feel the money spent in Monitor advertising brings us more business per dollar than any advertising we do."

Name of writer of quotation will be given on request.

Milwaukee Advertisers Using the Monitor

Automobile Accessories	2
Auto Sales and Service	2
Awnings, Window Shades and Screens	4
Banks	1
Beauty and Barber Shops	9
Builders and Contractors	2
Building and Loan Companies	1
China	1
Clothing	19
Coal	8
Confectionery	2
Dairy Products	3
Department Stores	3
Drug Stores	3
Electrical Equipment	3
Florists	6
Furniture	2
Furs	6
Gifts	3
Grocery Stores	6
Hardware and Paint	1
Heating and Plumbing	1
Ice Cream	1
Insurance	2
Jewelers	5
Laundries, Cleansers and Dyers	11
Luggage and Leather	1
Millinery	3
Moving, Storage and Taxis	1
Painting and Paperhanging	4
Printers and Engravers	2
Publishers and Books	1
Real Estate	4
Restaurants	8
Roofing	1
Schools	4
Shoes	4
Tailoring and Dressmaking	1
General Miscellaneous	6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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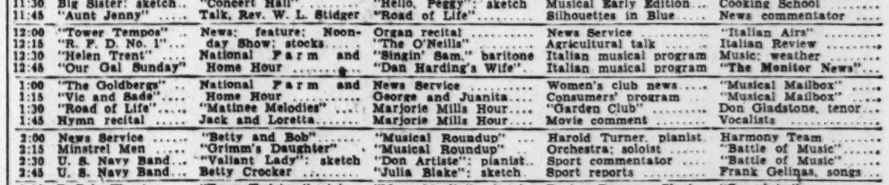
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"The Four of Us"	"Men of Harmony"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rias, songs	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Vocalist	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Tango Time"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Riders"
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Del Casion, songs	"Made in America," talk	Dramatization	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Rhythm School	Variety Program	"Quotations"	Irving Mixed Quartet
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With America": speakers	Vallee Hour; Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatization			"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Vallee Hour; Connecticut Yankees; guests	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"			Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Beyond the Horizon"	Richard C. Whitcomb: political talk	"Moonlight Sonta"	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Bob Crosby's Orch.	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Beyond the Horizon"	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardi's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardi's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music"	Grant Park Concert	Music Hall: Jose Iturbi:	"Press Time": newspaper game: music	Variety program
10:15 "Essays in Music"	Grant Park Concert	Bob Burns, Comedian:		Organ Concert
10:30 "Americans at Work": interviews	Jacques Renard's Orch.	quartet; chorus; guest artist; orchestra	Concert Revue: soloists; chorus; Henry Weber's	Ivan Frank's Orch.
10:45	Jacques Renard's Orch.			"The Monitor News
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlson's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlson's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Gospel songs
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular variety: orchestra	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife": sk	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 R. Maxwell, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Accordion Solos
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Silhouettes in Blue	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	George and Juanita	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Don Gladstone, tenor
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Harmony Team
2:15 Minstrel Men	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Orchestra; soloist	"Battle of Music"
2:30 U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste": pianist	Sport commentator	"Battle of Music"
2:45 U. S. Navy Band	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Theater	"Tune Twisters": trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati baseball game	"Consolairs"
3:15 Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Health Forum	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family		Sport reports
3:45 Harrisburg Revue	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 "Summertime Serenade": organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati baseball game	"Music for You"
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30 The Eaton Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator		Sport reports
4:45 World Economics	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Tune Types": vocalists: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Not So Long Ago"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Not So Long Ago"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	Network program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Network program	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	University Town Meeting Debate	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	"Musical Album"	Variety program
8:15 St. Louis Blues			"Musical Album"	Variety program
8:30 St. Louis Blues	University Town Meeting Debate		Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues		Frank Black's Orch.	Frank Ferneau's Orch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Jimmie Grier's Orch	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15			Dean Hudson's Orch	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	"Front Page Drama"
9:45	News dramatizations			"Music in Many Moods"
10:00 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orch.; Alexander Smallens, cond.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch		Movie Stardust
10:30 Barry Wood's Or.	Softball Game	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"Ink Spots"	Jesse Crawford, organ	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch	Request Serenade
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

News of Latest Developments In Boston Vicinity

(Continued from Page 9)

Spohrer himself asked her to go to the bank and cash the checks and give him the money. She said she was too tired to go to the bank and refused, but she never saw the two checks again.

Leo d'Ambrosio then testified. He told the legislators he had been asked by Mr. Spohrer three days later to endorse four benefit checks which Mr. Spohrer took out of a drawer. Mr. d'Ambrosio said he did endorse them and two of them were made out to Mrs. Grano for $11 each.

He added that he then took all four checks, totaling $52, to a store, cashed them and brought the money back to Mr. Spohrer.

At another point in the hearing, Mrs. Grano said she had never seen Mr. d'Ambrosio before. Benedetto Cornetta, president of the Protective Association of East Boston, which, he said, was formed to guard welfare recipients and other claimants for government money, testified he had investigated this case and that he "knew of similar cases."

The committee attorney also put Miss Lena d'Antona, of East Boston, on the stand. She said she had paid $10 to Mr. Spohrer under threat of "10 days in jail" after Mr. Spohrer told her she had been "overpaid" by the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Several days later, she went to the East Boston office with a $9 UCC check and $8 in cash, but was told by a girl there that "checks are not considered money at the State House for refund purposes."

Under questioning by Mr. Patten, Mr. Spohrer said that beneficiaries were sometimes "overpaid by mistake" and that they then were summoned to the office and told to return the excess amount "under penalty of going to jail." He declared the money so received from beneficiaries is turned over to the State Treasurer, but sometimes is kept in the East Boston Office "for a couple of months" before it is sent to the Treasurer.

Mr. Patten did not attempt to unravel the testimony and sift from it the truth. He told the committee, in bringing these witnesses before it:

"People have been into the office of the committee with complaints of such serious nature that it seemed necessary to listen to their stories and do something about them. Whether the stories are true I don't know, and I don't know whether it is for me to determine the truth of these stories. At least, I think I would be derelict in my duty in not presenting them to this committee."

State Police Work Is Praised

State policemen detailed on the investigation of the murder of Charles Morris, New York race track follower, in the western part of the State, which resulted in the arrest and plea of guilty by another New Yorker John P. Bathelt, Jr., were commended today for their "amazing efficiency" in unraveling the mystery. The whole case was cleaned up in just three weeks from discovery of crime to sentencing of Bathelt.

Assistant District Attorney Stillman D. Hitchcock of the Northwestern District comprising Hampshire and Franklin counties, wrote Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene M. McSweeney, "I never realized there could be such efficient, cooperative and able police work."

Always ask your grocer for
REYMOND'S BUTTER-KRUST BREAD
baked in Connecticut's finest Bakery

Cape Cod Canal Cruise Announced

A cruise on Massachusetts Bay and through the Cape Cod Canal into Buzzards Bay has been arranged for Saturday, July 30, Harold E. Greene, General Manager of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, has just announced.

The steamer Town of Hull has been chosen for the 150-mile trip to start from Rowe's Wharf at 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon. The steamer will return to Boston about 10 p. m.

After entering the canal, the steamer, the largest excursion type in this vicinity, will pass under the new bridges at Sagamore, Bourne, and the New Haven Railroad bridge.

Reservations for the cruise may be made in advance at the Boston and Nantasket offices.

Mountain Tramway To Run Night Trips During August Moon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H.—Sky rides by moonlight on the Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway, to take advantage of the full moon on the evenings of Aug. 10, 11, 12, and 13, have been announced by Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director. A new, longer operating schedule for week ends and holidays will be in effect beginning next Saturday, in response to the heavy demand on the part of summer vacationists.

On the days of the moonlight trips, trips up the mountain will be made at 15-minute intervals from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., with the last trip down at 12 midnight.

The new schedule for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays will be from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. up, and the last trip down at 9 p. m. From Monday through Friday each week the hours now in effect will continue—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. going up, and the last trip down at 8 p. m. The fare continues at 95 cents a round trip.

Despite almost continuous poor weather last week, the tramway carried 6,148 passengers in the seven days.

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$5,000,000
SAVED
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MORE THAN FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—those giant figures represent actual savings to Quincy Mutual policyholders. Actual savings made possible by sound, conservative management—reaching 20% or more a year in dividends. That is why we offer the greatest degree of *safety* for insurance dollars—a sound, business-wise way to save money. For eighty-seven years, Quincy Mutual has been known for fair, prompt adjustment and payment of losses whenever fire occurs. Insist on Quincy Mutual protection! Write us now for the name of your nearest agency.

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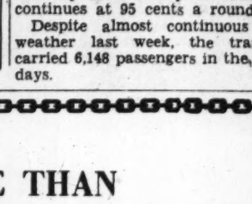

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Films Designed for Family Trade Dominate New Bills at Boston Cinemas

Fay Bainter, Anne Shirley, and Frank Albertson
In "Mother Carey's Chickens," at the Keith Memorial

The Hardy Family
Betty Ross Clark, Cecilia Parker, Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, and Fay Holden in "Love Finds Andy Hardy," at the State and Orpheum

Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore
In "Passport Husband," at the Metropolitan

Warner Baxter
In "I'll Give a Million," at the Paramount and Fenway

Eight New Movies on View

With four new bills—a total of eight new pictures—there is no shortage of movie entertainment in Boston this week. The return of the Paramount and Fenway to the first-run group accounts for the increase in the quota.

Two of the new films are designed expressly for the family trade. They are "Love Finds Andy Hardy," latest of the Hardy Family cycle, at the State and Orpheum, and "Mother Carey's Chickens," from the famous Kate Douglas Wiggin novel, at the Keith Memorial.

"Love Finds Andy Hardy" comes to Boston heralded as the best of the Hardy series, a series which, along with the Jones Family pictures, has given ample proof that the public likes motion pictures when motion pictures are interesting, well constructed, well acted and decent in tone.

Mickey Rooney of course is again "everybody's kid brother." This time his entanglements include a multiplicity of dates for a dance and a paucity of money to finish payments on the jalopy. He is partnered this time by Judy Garland, now rapidly growing up. In this opus she wears an evening gown and has her hair done up for the first time in her screen career. She also sings several numbers. Lewis Stone, the reliable, continues as the father of the family, Fay Holden is the mother and Cecilia Parker the sister.

The companion picture at these theaters is "Storm in a Teacup," which Alexander Korda has made from James Bridie's comedy, which in turn was adapted from Bruno Frank's play. Followers of the stage will recall that it has to do with the tempest raised in a small town over the little matter of payment for a dog license. Vivian Leigh and Rex Harrison are featured, and the cast also includes Ursula Jeans, Cecil Parker and Sara Allgood.

A World Première

The preview of "Mother Carey's Chickens" at the Memorial last night was announced as a world première. The film play is said to follow the book closely. You may remember that it has to do with the fortunes of a family after the head of the house, a naval officer, passed on during the war with Spain. The widow and her four children, left with only a scanty pension, try to carry on as their father would have wished.

Through the efforts of a young school teacher who is in love with the older daughter, the Careys leave the tenement in which they are living and take over an old, tumbledown house in the country. They remodel it as a teachers' boarding house, but unforseen complications arise just as they complete the task. The climax is charged with hilarity as the family adopts a unique method of dispossessing an unpleasant couple who claim their house.

Against this background are played interlocking romances between the two daughters and their respective admirers, all thoroughly steeped in the colorful atmosphere of the late nineties and enriched with Miss Wiggin's sparkling comedy.

Anne Shirley and Ruby Keeler, as the daughters, are cast opposite Frank Albertson and James Ellison, respectively. Fay Bainter portrays the mother. Others in the cast are Jackie Moran, Donnie Dunagan, Ralph Morgan, Walter Brennan, Phyllis Kennedy, Margaret Hamilton, Harvey Clark, Virginia Weidler and George Irving.

The rivalry between a famous pilot and a student flier over a girl forms the romantic basis of "Sky Giant," the other picture at this house. With Richard Dix sharing starring honors with Chester Morris and Joan Fontaine, the film is laid against a background of a big flying school, and reveals interesting sidelights on the training of student pilots. Harry Carey and Paul Guilfoyle play the chief supporting roles.

Crime and Comedy

The Metropolitan offers a double bill consisting of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," a crime piece, and a comedy called "Passport Husband."

"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," starring Edward G. Robinson, is of course an adaptation of the stage play by Barré Lydon in which Sir Cedric Hardwicke starred. The character of the title plays a Jekyll-Hyde role as a surgeon who takes up a career of crime in order, as he says, to study mental and physical reactions of criminals. Mr. Robinson is supported by Claire Trevor, Humphrey Bogart, Gale Page, Allen Jenkins, and others.

"Passport Husband" features Stuart Erwin in what is described as one of the funniest roles he has ever played. A passport husband, it appears, is one who by guile or force is induced to marry a woman who has entered the United States illegally. Others in the cast are Pauline Moore, Joan Woodbury, Harold Huber, Edward Brophy and Douglas Fowley.

From the Italian

"I'll Give a Million," the principal offering at the Paramount and Fenway, is a remake of an Italian picture, "Darò in Milione," which was awarded a prize last year by the Italian Ministry of Corporations. In the present version Warner Baxter as an American Millionaire swaps places with a tramp in his search for real friendship.

On the same bill is "Booloo," about which up to the time of writing we have been able to learn nothing whatever except that it has a tiger in it.

Otherwise, things are going on much as usual, with "Moonlight Sonata" in its tenth week at the Fine Arts.

Movies of Moment

Marconi Memorial Proposed on Cape

By the Associated Press

South Wellfleet, Mass., July 28

The South Wellfleet Neighborhood Association has asked Gov. Charles F. Hurley to set aside funds for the erection of a memorial here on the sand dunes, from which Guglielmo Marconi sent the first wireless message across the Atlantic on Jan. 19, 1903.

The message, from President Theodore Roosevelt to King Edward VII of Great Britain, was received at Poldhu Cove, Cornwall, England, and the reply also was sent from that point.

Prof. Frederick Hicks of Yale University, head of the Association, informed the Governor that memorials had been erected to Marconi in New York and Poldhu Cove, but that no steps ever had been taken to memorialize the event there.

Washburn Reports Race on Skiis In Raging Snowstorm

CHISTOCHINA, Alaska, July 28 (AP)—Bradford Washburn, Cambridge, Mass., explorer, has just disclosed how he and a companion narrowly won a dramatic race on skiis against a raging storm that threatened to trap them atop 16,206-foot Mt. Sanford last Thursday evening.

Terrace Moore of Los Angeles accompanied Mr. Washburn on the adventure, which, they said, mastered the highest peak hitherto unclimbed on the North American Continent.

Though the climb was made after "several days of hardship," the pair remained at the summit only 25 minutes, Mr. Washburn reported on his return here.

"We left the top at 9:25 p. m., just as a storm we had been racing from the East was beginning to strike, and we skied as fast as possible downwards to our camp 6,000 feet below.

"We had to zig-zag in order to avoid cracks in the glacier and this slowed us considerably during the upper 3,000 feet, but below this we made excellent speed and covered the entire distance in one hour and 20 minutes, as compared with the 7½ hours required on the way up."

Mr. Washburn said he planted the flag of the National Geographic Society atop the peak. The expedition was sponsored by the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University.

Air Cadets at Naval Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28—Two naval aviation cadets have been assigned to the naval air base at Gould Island, Newport, to assist in experimental torpedo work carried out in conjunction with the Newport Torpedo Station. Five pilots and ten planes now are maintained at the base. Four of the planes are for the use of naval officers at the Naval War College. The others are used for observation and torpedo experimental work.

Business Groups Organize to Aid Rutland Railroad

RUTLAND, Vt., July 28 (AP)—Fifty businessmen last night acted to keep the financially-troubled Rutland Railroad in operation by organizing the Rutland Railroad Co-operating Traffic Association to assist in promoting movement of traffic on its lines.

The Association will be composed of Chamber of Commerce members from points along the line in Vermont and New York, shippers and others interested in the continued operation of the road.

A canvass for subscriptions will be started at once to provide a budget, tentatively set at $15,000.

The Association elected Leon S. Gay, of Cavendish, as President. Albert A. Cree, President of the State Chamber of Commerce, called the meeting.

Antiques Displayed At Winslow House

A loan exhibit of rare and exceptional antiques is now on view through Aug. 7 at historic Winslow House, Careswell Street, Marshfield. The house will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

This exhibit is being held to procure funds to reduce the mortgage on the property.

The house will be furnished with furniture and objets d'art of the period in which the Winslows occupied the house, after 1699. There will also be an exhibit of glass, pewter, and lustre and an unusual selection of silhouettes.

The Winslow House was built in 1699 on the site of the original mansion which was the home of Gov. Edward Winslow. It was erected by Isaac Winslow who was chief military commander under the Governor of the Colony.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Scherzo from the "Eroica" Symphony ..... Beethoven
Marche Slave ..... Tschaikovsky
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Praeludium ..... Jarnefelt
Kammenoi-Ostrow ..... Rubenstein
Molly on the Shore ..... Grainger

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 1:50, 5:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 3:05, 8:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen.

South Station Theater—
"Song Birds of the North Woods." "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," lastest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Story of Dr. Carver," "How to Play Badminton," "Canadian Trout Fishing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—

"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

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Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan.

Uptown—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Big Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 3:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Tomorrow: "The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains, Kay Johnson and Jackie Cooper.

Strand—
Jimmy Durante in "Start Cheering." Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers.

Boston—
"Kentucky Moonshine," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 9:05 a. m., 12:46, 3:51, 6:54, 9:05. Also "Women Are Like That," starring Kay Francis. 11:15 a. m., 2:16, 5:21, 8:24.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," featuring Warner Oland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Alice Brady in "Merry-Go-Round of 1938." Also "Outcasts of Poker Flat," with Preston Foster.

Keith Memorial—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:02, 4:04, 7:06, 10:08. Also "Sky Giant," featuring Richard Dix. 11:39 a. m., 2:31, 5:33, 8:35.

University—
Claude Rains and Fay Bainter in "White Banners." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also The Jones Family in "A Trip to Paris." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Metropolitan—

Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronold Coleman and Jane Wyatt. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Paramount and Fenway—
"I'll Give a Million," with Peter Lorre and Jean Hersholt. Warner Baxter and Marjorie Weaver. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 10:05. Paramount: 10:28 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Booloo." Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 8:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Brookline Village Theater—
Katherine Hepburn in "Holiday." 3:40, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Blind Alibi," starring Richard Dix. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture by Vito Marcantonio on "Synthetic Public Opinion." New Lecture Hall, 8

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct the guidance tour on Dutch Paintings, 11 a. m.

Milkmen Demand Action to Release Held $1,500,000

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28 (AP)—The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation demanded yesterday that proceedings against 31 milk dealers charged with violating Federal regulations of the Boston Area be brought to a quick conclusion to release $1,500,000 "belonging to the dairymen," held in escrow pending the outcome.

In a resolution adopted by directors in Amherst and released here by Charlie B. Jordan, Federation President, the directors declared that "further delay in this case will cause great hardship to the farmers in Massachusetts and New England."

Directed to W. A. Laughlin, Federal Court special master, hearing the cases, and to AAA officials, the resolution charged that the case was being "dragged out purposely by the non-complying dealers."

Petition for an injunction against the dealers to force them to comply with a Federal order requiring them to pay an "equalization fee" was entered in Federal Court, Boston, last October.

Judge George C. Sweeney ordered the dealers to deposit the equalization money (designed to insure equitable returns to producers serving the market) with the Federal administrator for the area.

The dealers appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals obtaining an order that the equalization money should be held by the Federal District Court pending a final decision.

"BARGAIN ROUND TRIPS!"
"Everywhere on the B. and M. you get bargain round trips now at 2c a mile. Before you drive at 5c—7½c or 11c a mile—Think! You can save plenty in a year using B. and M. trains."
For Example
Round Trip Between Boston and Portland, Maine, only $4.40
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Model shown is KS-6-38—now only $184.95 delivered

Kelvinator
THE CHAMPION ICE-MAKER
SEE IT—AND LEARN HOW IT SAVES YOU MONEY!
MODELS AS LOW AS 14¢ A DAY Payable Monthly
MAKES 65 BIG ICE CUBES FOR 1¢
Proof of Kelvinator's all around economy

See Kelvinator's SPEEDY-CUBE Release. Easy way to get ice. Lift lever—out they come!

GET YOURS now! Easy to own one of these new Kelvinators. Plenty of time to pay! All are real 1938 Kelvinators—brand new—with the new money-saving "POLAR POWER" Sealed Unit that out-performs any electric refrigerator mechanism ever built before.

All have the amazingly handy Speedy-Cube Release—the new easy way to get ice cubes. Come in and let us show you ALL you get in these new Kelvinators

ANNOUNCING
Kelvinator's New Electric Range!
Enjoy the speed and economy of electric cooking with Kelvinator.
LOW PRICES
GENEROUS TERMS
TO EDISON SERVICE CUSTOMERS
Switch to Electric Cooking!

AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,973,640
1938 vol. to date 153,394,263
1937 vol. to date 247,996,583

Moderate Upturn In Stock Market; Motors Take Lead

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—With automotive issues providing the principal pulling power, the stock market got back on the upgrade today, gains running to around 2 points at the best.

The rally was exceptionally slow, however, with transfers at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares, or half the turnover in yesterday's slump.

Overnight selling orders brought minor declines at the opening, but offerings soon dried up and a plodding comeback got under way. Near the fourth hour top quotations were reduced substantially in most cases.

The early recovery move apparently had its inception in the better than expected earnings statements of General Motors and Chrysler, released after Wednesday's close. Other business indicators, on the whole, also pointed in an optimistic direction.

Trends were ragged on the curb. Ahead were Humble Oil, American Gas & Electric, Cities Service and International Petroleum. Inclined to back away were Sherwin Williams, Niles-Bement and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Rail Bonds Rise

Lively buying of rails, aided by predictions of further increase in carloadings, brought a substantial rally for the group in the bond market today.

U. S. Government obligations also were firm, showing increases ranging up to 5-32.

The rail movement influenced other groups and toward the last hour industrials and foreigns generally pointed up, although utilities lagged.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s jumped more than 3 points following announcement of the filing of the reorganization plan in Federal Court.

Rail gainers of a point or more included: B. & O. refunding 5s, convertible 4½s, and 5s of 2000 Series "D"; New York Central 5s; Southern Pacific 4½s, and refunding 4s; Nickel Plate 6s and Southern Railway 6½s.

Fractionally higher were: American Water Works 6s; Detroit Edison 4½s; International Telephone 5s; North American 5s; Studebaker 6s; Texas Corp. 3½s; Utilities Power & Light 5s; and Western Union 5s of '60. American Telephone 3¼s of '66 were unchanged.

Off a bit were American & Foreign Power 5s; Anaconda Copper 4½s; Bethlehem Steel 3¾s; Goodyear 5s; and Shell Union 3½s. Walworth 4s were down more than a point.

In the foreign division, French stamped 7½s were up about 1½ and Japan 6½s up a bit. Lower Austria 7½s dropped 7¾ on a single transaction.

Produce Exchange Prepares to Open Securities Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Produce Exchange is preparing to open securities trading on the floor under the name of the Manhattan Securities Exchange, Robert F. Straub, newly-elected produce exchange President announced.

The Board of Managers of the exchange received and adopted a tentative plan of organization for a securities market, admission to which will have as a pre-requisite membership in the produce exchange. The plan provides for incorporation of the Manhattan Securities Exchange, and drawing up of a working agreement between it and the produce exchange.

When organized, the new exchange will make formal application to the Securities & Exchange Commission for registration as a national securities exchange.

Westinghouse Net Equals $1.63 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. reports for the first six months of 1938 net income of $4,500,602, equal, after provision for current preferred dividends, to $1.63 a share on the common stock. This compared with $11,331,772, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.26 a common share in the comparable period in 1937.

Indicated earnings for the second quarter were $2,469,372, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 90 cents a share on the common, compared with $5,990,260, equal to $2.25 a common share in the comparable quarter in 1937.

Orders booked in the first six months of 1938 totaled $76,713,806, compared with $142,209,475 in the 1937 period, a decline of 46 per cent.

Sales billed in the first six months were $82,808,754, against $101,861,631 a year ago.

Directors ordered a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common and 87½ cents on the preferred, both payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 8.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Selling

CHICAGO (AP)—Increased selling that was associated with domestic new crop movement gave a late downward trend to Chicago wheat values today, more than canceling earlier gains.

Southwest receipts today totaled 967 cars, against 857 a week ago. The primary movement aggregated 2,902,000 bushels versus 2,499,000 at this time last week.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ½ cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 67⅛-168, Dec. 69¾-70, corn ¾-⅞ down, Sept. 57-57⅛, Dec. 54⅝-½, and oats ⅛-¼ off.

Gets Navy Ship Contracts

WASHINGTON (UP)—The Navy has awarded a contract to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. for three diesel-driven fleet tugs of 1,156 tons for $1,226,000 each, subject to usual adjustment for costs of labor and materials.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51	51	51	+ ⅛
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	38	Acme Sti (1)	2	40½	40½	40½	— ½
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20½	20½	20¼	—1¼
24½	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
65⅜	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	62¾	61¼	62	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	21	10⅞	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Allegheny Corp	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	2	12	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 27
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	13	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	2	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Jul 27
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
10	4½	Allen Industries	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	178	178	178	—3
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	9	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
12	4½	Allied Strs	43	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	68½	68	68	+3
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	29	51¾	50¼	51½	+1¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24	16	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	74½	74	74½	— ⅛
83	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	2	80¼	79	80	+ ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	2	21	21	21	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	98½	97	98½	+1½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	168¼	168¼	166¼	+ ¼
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	26	29⅜	28	29	+ ⅜
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	5	51¼	48¼	48½	Jul 27
22⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	42	21⅜	20¼	21	+ ⅛
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Ch pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112⅞	112⅞	113⅞	—2⅛
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	14	5¾	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Am European	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	16½	16½	16½	—2½
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	21¾	21	21	Jul 27
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	11	11¼	10	10¼	Jul 27
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 27
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	4	18½	18½	18½	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	24	22½	21¼	22½	+ ¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	5	5	5	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	12	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+1⅛
107	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$5pf(2¼k)	14	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+1
17	9	Am Rad & St S	8	15½	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	17	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	79¾	79	79	Jul 27
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	8	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
56¾	28¼	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	57	50⅝	48½	50⅝	+1⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		128¾	128¾	128¾	Jul 27
55	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 27
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	52	29¾	27¾	29½	+1
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 27
13½	12	Am Stove	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 27
31	31½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	5	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 26
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	142	140⅞	141⅛	+ ⅛
84½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83½	83	83	+ ½
87	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	86⅞	85½	86⅞	+ ⅝
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141	140¾	141	+ ¼
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	22	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	5	38	37	38	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	27	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	245	36½	35	36⅜	+1¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	Jul 27
19⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	7	17½	17	17¼	Jul 27
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	29	29	29	Jul 26
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jul 25
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	21	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	57½	57½	57½	Jul 27
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	8	4 ½	44	44½	+ ⅝
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6	5⅞	6	
11¼	4	Assd Dry Goods	15	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
70½	52	Assd D/Gd 1 pf (6)	2	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70	56	Assoc Dry G 2 pf (3½k)	2	71	71	71	+1
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	33	37¼	36	37	+ ¼
72	1	Atch T & S F pf	2	52	52	52	—2
27⅜	1	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	10	23½	22½	23	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 27
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	Jul 26
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	25⅛	25	25⅛	
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
45	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ¼
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	57	57	57	— ¼
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	7	7	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4½	4	4	— ¼
3⅝		Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3⅝	Jul 26
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	11	4½	4¼	4½	
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	32	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	85	9⅝	8¾	9½	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	11	10¼	11	+ ½
36	19	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	11	21	20	21	+ ⅝
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	48	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	4	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¾
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18½	17¾	17¾	Jul 27
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75	Jun 28
20⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	159	20¾	19¼	20¾	+1⅜
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	9	18¾	18¼	18¼	Jul 27
50¼	24¾	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	47¾	47½	47½	— ½
65⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	133	60⅝	58	59	+ ¾
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	— ⅛
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	8	26	25	26	+ ¼
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	6	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	11	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	26	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	8	29½	28¼	29½	+1¼
14¼	9	Bond Strs	6	14¼	14	14	Jul 26
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	11	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
33	16½	Bore-Warner	36	32	30½	32	+1⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
25	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
5⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ¾
34¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	104	33½	30½	33⅜	+2⅜
37¾	23	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	7½	7¾	37½	Jul 27
31	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	9	9	9	Jul 27
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	
10⅜	3¼	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9	9	9	Jul 27
13⅞	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	—1⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	16	18½	18½	Jul 27
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35¾	35⅛	35¾	Jul 21
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9½	9½	9½	
12⅞	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅞
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	24	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
5½	3	Budd Wheel	7	5	4⅞	5	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	22	21¼	22	+1¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	26	37⅝	35½	37⅝	+1⅝
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	17	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1⅝
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	8	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 27
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	*4	22	21½	22	+ ¼
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	24	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	10	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	29	20	19⅜	19⅞	+ ½
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	24	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	39	40	+1
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 26
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	17¾	17½	17⅝	Jul 26
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
107½	67½	Case J I Co	10	102	101	102	+2
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1¼e)	8	54⅛	53½	54½	+1
106	100⅛	Catern Tract pf (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Jul 7
22¾	9	Celanese Corp	39	20⅞	19¾	20⅝	+ ¼
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	23	23	23	— ¼
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅔)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	22	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	+1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 26
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 26
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	12	46¾	45½	46½	+ ½
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	28	28	28	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Checker Cab	1	12	12	12	+ ½
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	29	33	32	32½	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	43¼	42¾	43¼	Jul 26
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 26
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 27
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	4¾	5	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 27
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	5	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	7	14	14¼	14¼	
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	8	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jun 22
44	37¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44	44	44	Jul 27
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1	1	1	Jul 25
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 27
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	9	11⅛	11	11	Jul 27
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	8	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¼	Childs Co	11	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
75⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝)	282	71¾	69	71¾	+2⅜
10⅝	6	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 27
27	10⅝	Climax Molyb (.60e)	3	43	42	43	+1
45⅝	32½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	21	33½	31⅝	33	+1¼
141	106½	Coca-Cola (1e)	7	138¼	138	138½	+1¼
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 26
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	12⅝	12¼	13½	+ ½
96½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Jul 27
38¼	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	21	35	33	34	+2⅜
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	9	17	16½	17	
23¾	13½	Col Gas&E A (.65e)	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
23¾	17	Col Gas&E B (.65e)	4	19½	19½	19½	—1½
20	5⅛	Col Gas & El	20	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	8	14	14	14	
85⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	34	33	33	Jul 27
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	92¾	91½	92¾	+ ¾
23	22	Comi Credit (4)	14	47½	46¾	47½	+ ½
102½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 27
54	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	52¾	51½	52¾	+1¾
105	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¾)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10⅜	5⅞	Comi Solvents	197	10⅞	9⅜	10⅞	+1½
2	1	Com'with & South	35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	1	46	40	40	
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	16	26½	26½	26¼	— ¼
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	36	24½	23½	24½	+ ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	16½	15⅝	16	+ ½
10⅜	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1e)	38	28⅝	28	28½	+ ¼
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	99	98¾	99	+ ½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ½
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	7	5½	5¼	5½	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	37	10¼	10	10¼	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
49	36½	Cont Can (1¼e)	5	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110½	110½	110½	+1½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35½	33½	35⅝	+1¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 27
38¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	30	35⅜	34½	34¾	+ ¾
20	11	Cont Steel	2	18	18	18	
70	53	Corn Products (3)	10	68¾	68	68	Jul 27
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	167	167	167	Jul 26
5¾	2¾	Coty Inc	4		4¾	4¾	
34¾	19	Crane Co	56	34½	33	34¼	+1¼
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	111⅞	111	111½	
36¼	22⅞	Cream of Wh (1½e)	3	25	25	25	+ ¼
25	21⅛	Crosley Radio	3	9½	9¼	9¾	
10⅞	5¼	Crown Cork & S	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	5	36	36	36	Jul 27
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jul 25
14⅜	7½	Cr'n Zellerbach(⅝e)	15	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	81	80	81	Jul 26
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	23	35⅞	34½	35⅝	+ ¾
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	5	80	80	80	Jul 27
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅜

Commerce and Finance

Reconstruction Finance Resources Now Placed Behind the PWA

Business and Industry

General Motors Net 66c a Share In Six Months

NEW YORK, (AP)—General Motors reported net earnings of $24,786,002 for the quarter ended June 30, equal to 52 cents a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividends. This compared with net earnings of $8,234,017, equal to 14 cents a share, in the March quarter, and with $65,731,100, or $1.48 a share, in the corresponding period of 1937.

Net earnings for the first six months of the year amounted to $33,020,019, or 66 cents a share, against $110,545,266, or $2.47 a share, in the first half of 1937.

After pointing out that the declining trend in business extended into the second quarter operations of General Motors, Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., said:

Reversal in Trend Seen

"However, in the latter part of June, a reversal of the downward trend, established in December, appears to have taken place—consumer sales increasing, seasonally considered. This improvement has been sustained up to the time of this writing."

"Sales of cars, trucks and other products of the corporation show an important decline in the second quarter as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago, as do earnings. The latter, however, have been favorably affected by (a) drastic reductions in operating expenses in line with the policy of the corporation to keep expenses as closely as is practically possible in harmony with declining volume in times of depression, and (b) better relative maintenance of profits emanating from overseas operations and from sources other than domestic manufacturing operations.

"As indicated in previous statements to stockholders, the business within the United States has followed an entirely different trend from that of the rest of the world as indicated by the corporation's overseas operations."

Sales Overseas Rise

Sales by General Motors to dealers within the United States during the second quarter, Mr. Sloan pointed out, amounted to 222,797 cars and trucks, compared with 542,007 units the corresponding quarter last year, and the six months sales this year totaled 419,648 units compared with 879,188 in the same period last year.

Against this, overseas sales in units for the June quarter amounted to 94,218, against 101,164 the corresponding quarter a year ago; but for the six months totaled 191,411 units, compared with 187,821 for the same period of 1937.

Showing the extent of the "drastic reductions," Mr. Sloan reported that payrolls in the June quarter amounted to $65,703,364, compared with $131,045,419 for the June quarter and $69,755,936 the March quarter of this year. The average number of employees on the payroll for the June quarter, both salaried and hourly groups was 174,253, compared with 283,169 in June, 1937.

FHA Insured Loans Have 100 P. C. Rise

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Housing Administration announces that July applications for mortgage insurance are about 100 per cent ahead of last year.

The FHA said 19,255 requests for $87,120,504 had been received through July 23, compared with 9,926 applications for $42,521,966 during July, 1937.

Small home mortgages selected for appraisal the first six months of this year totaled $454,218,000, 36 per cent higher than in the first half of 1937.

Chrysler 6 Months Net Equals $1.31 A Share; $6.31 in '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Chrysler Corp. reports consolidated net income of $5,709,599, equal to $1.31 a common share for the six months ended June 30. This compared with $27,456,609, of $6.31 a share in the like 1937 period.

A dividend of 25 cents a share was declared on the common stock, compared with 50 cents in the preceding quarter.

For the three months ended June 30, indicated net profit was $3,599,630, or 83 cents a common share, compared with $16,542,306 or $3.80 a share in the June, 1937, quarter, and $2,109,969, or 48 cents a share in the first quarter this year.

K. T. Keller, President, said:

"The improvement in general business conditions which has been somewhat in evidence in recent weeks has reflected itself in a rapid liquidation of dealers' stocks of new and used cars and the indications are that this situation may contribute to an improved outlook for operations this fall."

The latest dividend is payable Sept. 14 to stock of record Aug. 16. The June dividend of 50 cents was the only other payment this year. No disbursement was made in February. Last year dividends totaling $10 were paid.

Chrysler Corporation reported sales of 261,048 units for the first six months of this year, compared with 629,706 the first half of last year.

Auto Exports 21 P. C. Of Domestic Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reports that automobile exports the first half of this year accounted for 21 per cent of domestic production, compared with a normal 11 per cent.

Factory sales totaled 1,203,874 units, of which 249,953 went abroad. Total sales during the comparable period last year were 2,788,298.

The Department also reported that the value of shipments of all automotive products the first six months of 1938 to foreign markets was $162,328,340, 11 per cent below last year.

Bolivia's Trade Suffers Due To Lower Tin Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—This country has been placed on a diet of "economy and sobriety"—to quote the President's prescription—until there is an improvement in the trade position. Such improvement will depend largely on tin, which still remains the main pivotal factor in national economy, and on the progress of the Chaco peace negotiations with Paraguay.

Meantime, realizing that its wealth lies mainly on its frontiers, Bolivia has been concerting trade treaties with neighboring Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Peru. Only the erstwhile foe, Paraguay, has been omitted from the inland republic's commercial diplomatic program.

Argentina and Brazil are looked to as markets and Atlantic outlets for petroleum and tropical produce of the eastern provinces; Chile and Peru, especially the former country, for access to the Pacific, the easier route for tin and other mining products of the Andean zone.

Bulk of Debt Owed U. S.

The national debt is given as totaling 2,339 million Bolivian pesos including the foreign debt which is owed principally to the United States. Because of tin, which is all exported to England for smelting, the Bolivian peso is linked to sterling; because of the Chaco war, however, it has depreciated from 13 to 120 to the pound.

The war is calculated to have cost $195,000,000 which was financed mainly by the issue of bonds and currency. No foreign loans were possible, of course, but Bolivia was exceptionally fortunate in the fact that tin maintained a fairly good price during practically the whole Chaco campaign, so there were no insuperable difficulties in financing war supplies.

The producers bore the main burden, because of the fictitious rate of exchange imposed for their foreign currency; but the inevitable results of war-time inflation could not continually be deferred and a substantial part of the burden today has been transferred to the shoulders of the consuming masses. Unfortunately for the public, the transfer has coincided with a lower price level for tin, and the stern necessity for "economy and sobriety" has finally been appreciated by the powers that be.

A British financial expert has been loaned by one of the leading London banks interested in South American trade and, under his guidance, progress is being realized along the straight and narrow path of budgetary equilibrium and currency control.

Exchange Situation Complex

The exchange situation remains somewhat complex with the official rate at 100 pesos to the pound sterling and the commercial (export) rate at 120. The tin producers are compelled to accept 80 pesos per pound up to 45 per cent of the official value of their exports.

The Government, therefore, still depends for much of its revenue on exchange manipulation; but the difficulties of its position continues to be reflected in rigid import control. Luxuries, a term sufficiently elastic to include many articles considered essential elsewhere, have not been admitted for some time.

Considerable interest has been aroused in La Paz by the London disclosure that negotiations have begun for the Chilean Government purchase of the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway, as this British-controlled international system has long been Bolivia's chief trade route to the Pacific Ocean. Chile, it is presumed, is only interested in its own territorial section.

President German Busch, in his annual Message to the National Assembly, stated that considerable rolling stock was to be acquired for the Arica-La Paz Railway, in view of the congestion of cargo at the port of Arica. This railway—another Bolivian outlet to the Pacific—is operated by the Chilean Government.

Lead Stocks Show First Decline in Nearly a Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead in this country showed a slight decline during June, the first drop in the supply on hand since August of last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Although production during the month increased, consumption as measured by shipments to consumers reached the highest level since last October.

Domestic stocks of lead at the end of June totaled 163,346 tons, against 163,723 at the end of May and 113,370 at the end of June last year.

Shipments increased from 26,011 tons in May to 35,343 in June, compared with 39,292 tons last October.

FSCC to Buy 1,000,000 Bu. Wheat Flour for Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said it would buy about 1,000,000 barrels of wheat flour for states to distribute to families on relief.

The corporation in the last two months has bought 2,902,225 barrels of wheat products, including flour and cereal, at a cost of $11,751,000.

The new flour purchases will remove about 4,500,000 bushels of surplus wheat from regular market channels, officials said. They added that additional purchases may be made from time to time this year.

U. S. Gypsum Net Off

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Gypsum Company and subsidiaries report net income of $2,181,219.40 for the six months ended June 30, equal to $1.60 per common share, after deducting the dividends paid on the 7 per cent preferred stock. This compared with $2.62 per common share for the corresponding period of 1937. The company is engaged in the production of gypsum and its allied products.

Street Sees Flaws in SEC's Logic on Utility Integration

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Folks here were much interested in SEC Chairman Douglas' remarks at Cleveland about the Utilities Act death sentence. Mr. Douglas went to some lengths to cope with the utility company argument that geographical diversification (scatteration, Mr. Douglas aptly calls it) of properties in a holding company system is a good thing. Apparently the barb went home when the committee of utility heads last May wrote the SEC and stressed the financing advantages of a holding system with far-flung properties.

This is one of the two chief issues which will have to be worried out by the Commission and the utilities before Section 11B ("death sentence" according to the companies, "reintegration mandate," according to the Commission) is finally executed. (The other sticking point is elimination of "third-degree" or great-grandfather holding companies, impossible in some cases, but required by the law.)

The law says holding company systems must be geographically integrated. The companies say they should be geographically disintegrated, so that the parent company can offer investors a mortgage on a more diversified portfolio. Caught between the arguments are not only such gerrymandered systems as the bankrupt Utilities Power & Light but also North American, persona grata at Washington, and Bond & Share, not quite so persona grata after the court fight over registration.

The A. P. & L. Example

Mr. Douglas closed with the issue and took a good example of geographic disintegration as case in point—EBS's subsidiary, American Power & Light, with properties as far apart as Montana, California, Texas, and Florida. (One of its subsidiaries serves Mr. Douglas' home town, Walla Walla).

But his argument seemed, here, a little beside the point. He showed that the gross operating revenues of American had sagged worse in the recent depression than those of geographically integrated companies. This hardly seems to answer the claim of the EBS people that by deriving its revenues from copper mines, citrus growers, oil and cotton fields, and winter resorts, the company's gross must be more stable than if derived from any one of these alone.

Mr. Douglas also carried the argument into the enemy's ground by implying that "diversification" was an argument thought up by utility operators after a miscellany of properties had been gathered for other reasons. Of the EBS properties received in a bag from General Electric in 1905 only a handful remain in the system. Thereafter Sidney Mitchell sold most and bought others. What was in his thoughts no one can now tell, but, it is argued, even if "diversification" was an afterthought it might still be a good one.

Street opinion likes Mr. Douglas better than most Washington officials because he tries to give good reasons for his position, even though his arguments are thought sometimes to miss or reverse his point, as with much of the statistics cited last November in the "casino" speech on short-selling and odd-lot dealers' operations, and two years ago at Charlottesville when he defended the New Deal's Treasury deficits. He is, it is felt, at least not intellectually reckless even though by virtue of his office he has to be a special pleader.

Deft Words by Douglas

The type of special pleading done by SEC officials was seen as illustrated in one of Mr. Douglas' statements:

"We can meet success . . . if the bar uses its enormous powers in designing ways to make the law of the land work rather than to obstruct the course of government in its desire to give deserving protection to investors and consumers."

This is considered deft wording because, first, it implies that the bar's primary business is to help the court rather than to plead; second, because it assumes the bar has no moral right to plead private cause against the government; third, because it assumes that a statute is prevailing law even when its compatibility with the Constitution has not been established; fourth, because it gives an anthropomorphic concept of the government as having a "desire," and gives it a benevolent concept as having a "desire to give protection" . . . despite the fact that the State, in historical retrospect, hardly ever protects its subjects against their worst enemy, itself, and despite the fact that the Utility Act was high-pressured through Congress at 1935 session-end by a majority of one vote.

Difficulties of Integration

The difficulties of shattering the present utility map to bits and then remodeling it more near the heart's desire of the Commission are now being discussed here in more and more detail. Some of these are now obvious in the case of Utilities Power & Light, the first on the SEC's operating table. One of its scattered properties is Indianapolis Power & Light. Only interested companies so far reported are EBS and North American, both under a cloud. IPL supplies rural areas outside Indianapolis as well as the city, so the city is unlikely to buy it. Amputating the rural lines would require higher rates for the farmers. Further, the SEC may feel in honesty bound to offer the property to the highest bidder. If so, and the highest bidder is above the book value, then the buyer must write up the book cost. How to deal with the impropriety of write-ups?

The Wall Street Journal recently said: "In any exchange or purchase of properties by another system, among many others the following important factors must be considered: unionization, open or closed shop, pensions, rates, type of territory, rate base, capital structure, local opinion, public relations, type of load and type of customer."

Federal vs. Private

In connection with coming sales and swaps the SEC recently made a significant ruling. It ruled as exempt from the need of its own approval any sale by a private company to a public body, or any purchase by a private company from a public body "incidental to relatively larger sale" to a public body, i. e., when the net result will be an increase in public ownership. Apparently the Commission feels that such a sale is ipso facto in the public interest, thus seeming to express a deep and logically inaccessible preference for public ownership. This follows the principle under which TVA's accounting is exempt from SEC or Federal Power Commission rules.

The same principle opposes diversification of private utility holdings but flings REA control over farm lines anywhere; and frowns on service and engineering subsidiaries of the holding companies but sets one up for REA properties. It is the feeling which gives Mr. Douglas his heavy distrust of financial centralization in Wall Street but gives Washington officials their weighty trust in political centralization at Washington, causing Commissioner Jerome Frank to rage at the Bar Association's criticism of the growing Fourth Estate of administrative law-makers. It is the paternalistic principle that book-keeping and high finance are safe in the hands of powerful government officials, unsafe in the hands of powerful private officials.

U. S. Owns 54 P. C. of World's Gold; Is Valued at Over $13,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As of July 25 the United States possessed about $13,000,000,000 of gold, representing 371,438,268 fine ounces and about 54 per cent of the known gold stocks of the world, according to the Treasury Department. This is the largest amount of the precious metal ever held by any nation in history.

The present United States monetary value of gold is $35 an ounce, but almost half of the present holdings was acquired at the old pre-devaluation price of $20.67 an ounce.

If the population of the United States is assumed to be 126,000,000 the gold holdings of $13,000,000,000 would provide about $103 worth for each man, woman and child. This might be regarded as a partial offset against the national debt, now approximately $37,000,000,000, which on the same population basis amounts to about $293 for each person.

On July 25 the daily Treasury statement listed the 371,438,268.8 fine ounces at the official valuation of $13,000,339,409.17. Of this total, $2,893,403,939 is reserve against outstanding gold certificates $7,817,950,860 represents the Federal Reserve Board's gold certificate fund, $9,676,579 is the board's redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes, $1,800,000,000 is the Treasury's fund used to maintain stable relations with foreign currencies, and $323,268,599 represents gold in the Treasury's general fund available for immediate spending.

Wells Fargo Bank Total Resources Rise 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Total resources of Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, as of June 30 were $256,339,237, an increase of 10 per cent over a year ago.

Investments, totaling $133,250,872, were 12.7 per cent higher and cash of $54,652,079 was 19 per cent higher. Total loans ($57,336,024) held about even with the levels of a year earlier. Demand deposits showed a 7 per cent advance over a year ago, while the $100,411,899 in time deposits (savings and commercial) were 9.6 per cent higher.

Indicated total net earnings in the six months to June 30, 1938, were $642,014, comparing with $615,949 in the first six months of 1937.

Brunswick-Balke Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., and subsidiaries, report a net profit of $123,577 for the first six months of 1938, compared with $210,033 in the corresponding 1937 period. This was equivalent, after provision for preferred dividend requirements, to approximately 9 cents a common share compared with 28 cents in 1937. Net sales increased $29,146 to $3,931,248.

European Consumption Of Sugar Drops 1.1 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the first nine months of the current crop year, September, 1937, through May, 1938, totaled 5,601,923 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 5,666,941 tons consumed during the similar period last season, a decrease of 65,018 tons, or 1.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on June 1, 1938, amounted to 3,399,200 tons as against 3,075,100 tons on the same date in 1937, an increase of 324,100 tons, or approximately 10.5 per cent.

The estimated beet sowings for the current season for the 14 principal European countries, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, are placed at 3,948,000 acres, as compared with 3,763,000 acres in the previous season, an increase of 185,000 acres, or 4.9 per cent. These countries produced 6,467,000 long tons of sugar last season.

Jones Says RFC Funds Available For Public Works

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Jesse Jones threw huge resources of his Reconstruction Finance Corporation behind the Public Works program last night. This makes possible a large expansion of the pump-priming operations through which the Roosevelt Administration hopes to hasten economic recovery.

Mr. Jones and PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes, two "big money" men of President Roosevelt's spending-lending program, agreed that wherever possible RFC would make loans for public construction and PWA would conserve its money exclusively for outright grants. Hitherto, PWA has been making both loans and grants.

Would Aid Big Projects

Under the new system it will be possible, officials said, to undertake more big projects such as roads and bridges than if PWA had to furnish all the money itself. The last Congress gave the Jones' agency power to lend $1,500,000,000 to states, cities and business men.

High officials said:

"Mr. Jones and Mr. Ickes have been exploring the possibility of RFC making loans on projects requiring dollars by the millions, and their minds have met.

"They have decided that it is feasible in law and in practice for municipalities to get grants from PWA and loans from RFC on contracts set up by the former."

Later Mr. Jones himself confirmed this saying that at the request of Mr. Ickes "the Reconstruction Finance Corporation now is considering some loans."

Other officials explained that RFC co-operation would be limited to revenue-producing projects such as roads, bridges, subways and others designed to pay off the loan from toll charges.

New York's proposed $70,000,000 tunnel from the Battery to Hamilton Avenue in Brooklyn, officials said, possibly would be one of the first co-operative RFC-PWA enterprises. They mentioned Pennsylvania's proposed $60,000,000 "all weather" highway and Chicago's $35,000,000 "loop" subway.

May Cut Interest Rate

Mayor La Guardia, they said, proposed joint development of the New York project in a recent conference here with Jones and Ickes. He suggested that RFC lend the 55 per cent of the construction cost required of the city and PWA put up the usual 45 per cent grant.

While no formal action was taken at that time, officials said the conference stirred up the Jones-Ickes discussions which led to today's decision that teamwork was feasible.

They represented Jones as willing to lend on revenue bonds if they were bolstered by government grants of 45 per cent of a project's cost. He felt that the success of a revenue project was made doubly secure if it started out with a grant.

This too, they continued, might influence RFC to reduce interest where applied to PWA loans.

For the new loan-grant scheme to be widely adaptable, informants said, RFC necessarily would have to reduce its usual rates. They have ranged above the 4 per cent charged by WPA, and currently most municipalities can obtain local financing at less than 4 per cent.

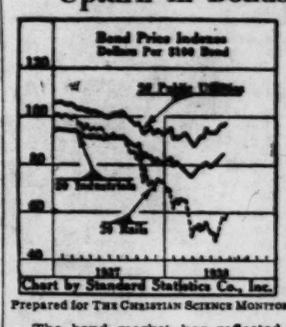
California Utility Plans Refinancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., has applied to California Railroad Commission for authority to issue $7,000,000 in promissory notes to a group of seven banks and use proceeds, together with treasury cash, to retire $8,800,000 outstanding debentures next Sept. 1.

Debentures to be called would include $3,000,000 3½s, due Sept. 1, 1940, which would be paid next Sept. 1 at 101, and $5,800,000 3¾s, due Sept. 1, 1945, which would be paid next Sept. 1 at 102½.

Rail Gains Feature Upturn in Bonds



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The bond market has reflected in the main a vigorous revival of speculative interest in the medium and lower quality railroad issues. Although the rails alone have failed to establish new 1938 highs in recent weeks, the relative advance in these issues from the abnormally low levels in evidence during the late spring has considerably outdistanced the gains scored by other classes of bonds.

Elements of Short Business Boom Is Noticed by 'Banking'

NEW YORK (AP)—"The business situation contains the elements of a short boom," said "Banking" in its monthly survey.

The magazine, official publication of the American Bankers Association, held "the most important single factor is the belief shared by many millions of persons that inflation in some form will be very hard to avoid."

"One serious damper," it continued, "is uncertainty connected with the elections this fall and the clue it will furnish as to the trend of public opinion regarding private enterprise. Another is continued instability abroad.

"Coupled with a fair degree of confidence in the outlook for the rest of the year is a persistent feeling of anxiety which has come to be a familiar paradox in American business thinking. The prospect of another huge national deficit and the abandonment of all pretense at balancing the budget have struck a decidedly sour note and strengthened the case of those who feel that honest, sound recovery is a long way off."

A poll of 1,000 business and banking executives, the publication said, disclosed a sharp change for better in business trends, with 31 per cent of the executives reporting the trend of their business was upward.

Thorp to Resign If Politics 'Enters'

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Willard L. Thorp, noted Wall Street economist, has served notice that he will withdraw as director of the Commerce Department's part of the monopoly investigation if at any time, politics or other extraneous considerations enter the inquiry.

In his letter of acceptance to Assistant Secretary Richard C. Patterson, who represents the department on the monopoly committee, Mr. Thorp made the explcit reservation, it was learned, that it should be "perfectly proper" for him to resign if ever the inquiry loses its "objective" character.

This stipulation called sharply to mind the assertions of some critics of the Roosevelt Administration that the monopoly investigation would prove a "witch hunt," engineered to discredit business foes of the President in connection with the approaching congressional elections. Directors of the inquiry have denied this and said they approached their tasks in an objective spirit.

Inland Steel Earnings

CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company reported second quarter consolidated net income of $1,135,096, or 72 cents a share, compared with $3,178,383, or $2.02, in the corresponding 1937 period. First quarter, 1938, earnings totaled $923,076, or 59 cents per share.

U.S. Corn Trade With World Nears New Record Highs

CHICAGO (AP)—The farm belt's flourishing business with the rest of the world in corn is approaching all-time record proportions as the new 1938 crop, with an estimated market value of almost $1,500,000,000, nears tassel stage under generally favorable growing conditions.

Board of Trade experts, measuring the steady flow of corn from lake-front elevators to seaboard ports for export overseas, said the United States probably would dominate the world market until next spring and may take international trade away from Argentina, its major competitor, for months to come.

Brisk Foreign Demand

They said the brisk foreign demand has helped to keep corn prices from slipping to the lowest point in four years and promised to be a stabilizing influence during marketing of the 1938 crop. Argentina's crop, harvested a few months ago, was 46 per cent below average and the smallest in 15 years. Farmers of that country will not harvest another crop until early next year. Since April 1 Argentine exports have amounted to only 21,000,000 bushels, compared with 115,000,000 during the same period last year. Argentina normally is the world's greatest corn-exporting nation.

Since last October more than 105,000,000 bushels of United States wheat have been exported, grain experts said, adding that exports probably would total 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels for the crop year, which has three months to go. The record export for a crop year was 166,000,000 bushels in 1922.

Large Corn Exports

Chicago and other water shipping points in the corn belt have been loading a heavy volume of corn. More than 42,000,000 bushels have cleared Chicago, most of it for export. The shipping season opened April 10 and has more than four months to go. The record lake shipments since 1900 is 78,560,000 bushels, moved in 1921.

Traders estimated corn exports from the 1937 crop of 2,645,000,000 bushels, largest since 1932, constituted about 25 per cent of the amount which would normally be moved from farms into commercial channels. Most corn remains on farms for livestock feeding, they said. The 1938 crop was estimated at 2,482,102,000 bushels, but the current price in Chicago is about 18 cents a bushel less than a year ago for new crop corn.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Better Sentiment Found in Larger Western Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Better feeling and better business are found in reports to the Monitor covering conditions in the larger cities of the mid-West. There is revealed a definite upturn in morale, not always accompanied by a parallel rise in the usual business index figures, but indicative, it is held, of a basic improvement in the business structure. Comparisons revealing the improvement are not with last year but with the previous month or week.

In Denver, investigators find a sudden reversal in business sentiment. Though comprehensive statistics are not available, it is known that retail store sales are on the incline, automobile sales are up, and railroad passenger volume has improved. As a result of a sharp increase in copper prices some 2,500 men will be re-employed soon in the copper mines, it is reported.

The wheat crop now going to market is expected to create much new business. The Great Western Sugar Company reports that prospects for a large sugar beet crop are good.

While, as one observer remarks, "no one ever expects much of business in the South in the summertime," there are signs in Memphis of a definite upswing. Residential construction was 50 per cent better in June than in that month last year. Sale of farm land is starting up a little ahead of the usual period due to a reported feeling among purchasers that the hazard of fluctuating prices has been largely eliminated by the new farm program.

Though concrete figures on which to base a more optimistic attitude are not easily found in St. Paul and this part of the northwest have increased some in the past few weeks, but it is expected that the real change will come in August or September. Feeling here reflects the improvement in farming conditions, with good crops and fairly good prices. The secretary of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, just returned from a trip through the northwest territory, reports he found a widespread feeling of optimism, with many merchants forseeing activity of a boom volume. Building permits in St. Paul for the first five months of 1938 topped those of this period last year, though June showed something of a drop from May.

Meanwhile business conditions continue upward in Chicago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. While still behind last year, retail stores report a continued increase in activity. Salesmen in farming areas also send back word of a better feeling. Freight traffic through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in June was 2,000,000 tons ahead of May, a reflection of the increased movement of wheat, coal, and iron ore.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.51	12.51
Affiliated F Inc	3.93	4.35
Amerex Hold	11.825	21.375
Am Business Shrs	3.49	3.88
Am Gen Equip Inc	.56	.66
Am Ins Stocks	16.08	17.30
Boston Fund	.38	.43
British Type Inv	24.89	26.30
Broad St Inv	14.80	15.90
Bullock Fund	3.81	4.20
Can Inv Fund	22.61	24.31
Century Shrs Tr	16.45	17.50
Chain St Investor	1.27	1.39
Dividend Shrs	17.42	18.71
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	11.52	12.48
Eaton & Howard Fr F	29.25	32.25
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.29	20.77
Fidelity Funds Inc	17.20	18.60
Fund Investors Inc	30.90	33.32
Gen Capital	4.85	5.27
Gen Investors Tr	17.61	18.94
Incorp Investors Tr	36.75	36.75
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	5.60	6.14
Maryland Fund	21.03	22.31
Mass Investors Tr	11.51	12.57
Mutual Invest	1.32	1.45
Nation Wide Voting	13.03	14.01
New England Fund	13.75	15.50
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.45	.51
Plymouth Fund Inc	14.42	15.42
Putnam Fund	10.95	11.99
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.00	...
Railway & Light Sec	83.00	...
Railway & Light Sec pf	.31	.34
Repose Invest Fund	3.50	5.00
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	15.38	16.33
Spencer Trask Fund	.50	.54
Stand Util Inc	77.00	80.50
State Street Invest	.58	.64
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.94	1.08
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.91	.99
US El Lt & P Voting	13.15	14.42
Wellington Fund	4.03	4.38
World Investment Tr		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.75	6.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.71	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.69	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.49	...
Depos Inc Shrs "A"	3.03	...
Depos Inc Shrs "B"	2.73	...
Diversified Tr	3.65	...
Diversified Tr C	5.65	6.30
Diversified Tr D	4.00	4.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.24	3.34
Nation Wide Sec	52.75	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	2.20	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.70	...
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	...
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.33	...
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	9.94	10.44
Repres Tr Shrs	2.14	...
Super of Am Tr AA BB	5.77	...
Super of Am Tr C	13.825	14.125
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.74	1.84
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	4.125	5.125
First Boston Corp	18.625	20.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.75	2.75

Bonds

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds Liq.	Sales	Common Stocks Liq.	Sales
	value price		value price
B-1 25.57	28.10 S-1	26.86	29.43
B-2 23.31	24.46 S-2	14.33	15.88
B-3 15.00	16.47 S-3	12.84	14.24
B-4 7.69	8.64 S-4	9.07	9.67
	Preferred Stocks		
K-1 14.56	15.96 K-2	11.11	12.34

Seaboard Oil Net Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended on June 30 totaled $437,187 after deductions for operating expenses, Federal income taxes, and other charges. This was equal to 36 cents each on 1,344,333 shares of no par capital stock. In the March quarter of this year the consolidated net profit was $486,790, or 36 cents a share, while the net profit of 1937 totaled $1,638,863 for the June quarter of 1937 equaled 51 cents a share.

Hercules Powder Net Off

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Hercules Powder Company has reported net earnings of $1,227,134 for the first six months of 1938 after depreciation and Federal taxes. After payment of preferred dividends, the earnings equaled 73 cents each on an average of 1,616,710 shares of common stock outstanding. In the first half of 1937 net earnings were $3,037,812, equal after payment of preferred dividends to $4.79 each on an average of 590,722 common shares then outstanding.

Foreign Bond Associates

NEW YORK (AP)—Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., an investing company, reported a net asset value of $6.06 a share of common stock on June 30, compared with $6.06 on March 31 and $6.06 on June 30, 1937.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 43-40 June	106.9	106.9	106.9
5 3¼s 43-41 Mch	107.14	107.14	107.14
1 3¼s 47-43	110.12	110.12	110.12
5 3¼s 47-43	109.24	109.22	109.22
9 3¼s 48-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 3¼s 46-44	106.18	106.18	106.18
7 3¼s 47-45	113.1	113.1	113.1
1 3¼s 56-46	108.19	108.19	108.19
9 3s 49-46	118.30	118.30	118.30
3 4¼s 52-47	104.28	104.26	104.28
11 2¾s 51-48	104.18	104.17	104.17
5 2½s '48	103.2	103.2	103.2
5 2½s 53-49	106.30	106.30	106.30
9 3s 55-51	104.3	104.3	104.3
11 2¾s 60-55	104	104	104
1 2¾s 60-55 reg	103.2	103.2	103.2
6 2¾s '56-56	102.10	102.7	102.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s 47-43	105	105	105

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¼s 44-52	104	104	104
1 3s'52-44	106.8	106.8	106.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Alleghany 5s '44	73	72	73
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	92	92	92
9 Allis Chalm 4½s	111	110½	111
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	89½	89½	89½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
23 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
6 Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
5 Am T&T 3½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Am T&T 3½s '61	103	103	103
9 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Am W D & E 6s '75	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105	105
10 Ann Arbor 4s '95	33½	32	32
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
11 Arm Del 4s '58	97¼	97	97¼
29 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅛	104¾	105⅝
22 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101	100½	101
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	86	86	86
1 A S Line 1st 4s '53	63	63	63
1 ACL cn 4s '52	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 A C Line 4½s '64	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	36⅛	36	36⅛
17 Atl & Dan 3ds 4s "48	28¼	27⅝	28¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	48	48	48
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	37⅛	36¾	37
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	36⅛	36	36
19 B & O 5s '96 F	36⅛	35⅞	36
21 B&O 5s 2000 D	24½	23½	24
100 B&O cv 4½s '60	44	43¾	44
23 B&O 4s '48	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛
28 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	33¾	33¼	33¾
4 B&O 5 S W '50	117⅝	117¼	117⅝
11 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	138¼	138¼	138¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	98¾	98	98⅛
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '56	95½	95	95⅝
20 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	34	34	34
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Boston&Me 4½s JJ'61	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	67	66	66⅜
33 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '96	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	47½	47½	47½
8 Bush Term 4s '55	89½	89	89
8 Can Nat 5s '62	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	123⅛	123⅛	123⅝
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	99½	99½	99½
3 Can Pac 4s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Can Pac 4½s'60	81	81	81
3 Can Pac 4s perp	87	87	87
5 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Cen Foundry 6s'41	58¾	58	58¾
30 Cen Pac '60	73	72¾	73
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	60	60	60
4 CRB&B of Ga5s'42	78	77¾	78
9 Cetrain-td 5½s'48	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Champ P&P 3¾s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 C&O 3¼s'96D	95	95	95
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	108⅛	108	108⅛
6 C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	92	92	92
5 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	96	95¾	96
14 CB&Q gen 4s'58	13¼	14⅜	14¼
3 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	20½	19¾	20½
16 Chic Gt West 4s'59	10	10	10
3 CM&P Pac 5s'75	3½	3½	3½
1 CM&P&P adj 5s 2000	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 CM&StP 4½s'89C	26	25¼	26
17 CM&StP gen 4s2'89	17	17	17
8 Chi&NW Gm 5s'87	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	9¾	9½	9¾
7 CRI & P 4½s'52A	20	20	20
18 C R I & P 5s'34	9	8½	8¾
17 C R I & P rfg 4s34	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 C T H & SE inc 5s60	105½	105½	105½
24 Cl Un Stk Yds 4½s	91¾	90¾	91¾
2 Childs Co 5s 43	77½	77½	77½
13 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	109½	108¾	108¾
12 CCC&StL 4½s'63	62	61½	62
12 CCC&StL 4½s'77	98	97¾	98
28 CCC&StL Cairo 4s 39	109¼	108½	108½
13 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s 65	87	87	87
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81¼	81¼	81¼
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	94¾	95	95
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Col Ry Pwr&L 4s 65	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
98 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Com l Inv Tr 3½s 51	110½	110½	110½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	108	104¾	104¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 58	109	108¾	108¾
4 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	106¼	106¼	106¼
79 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 2¾s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Con Edis 2¾s 58	104	103¾	104
11 Con Oil 3½s 51	12¾	12½	12½
11 Con Rys 4s '54	84	84	84
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	82	81¾	82
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106	106	106
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	103½	103⅛	103½
3 Container 5s '42	97¼	97	97
2 Crown Willa 4s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	37½	37¾	37¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	51	51	51
1 Cuba RR 6s '46	40	40	40
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
5 Del P&L 4½s '71	104½	104¼	104½
16 D&RGW 4s '36	13¾	13½	13¾
8 D&RG West 5s '78	8	8	8
1 Det Ed 5s '52	105	105	105
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	109	109	109
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15	15½
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15½	15⅝
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	23½	24
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104	104	104
1 Fed Light 1st 6s '42	99½	99½	99½
15 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100¾	100¾
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105½	105½	105½
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105½	105½	105½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s' 49	60¼	60	60¼
3 Goodrich 4½s '65	98	97¾	98
4 Goodrich 6s '45	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Goth Stik Ho 5s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77B	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	101¼	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	93¾	94
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86½	86	86
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108¼	108	108
18 Hackens Wa 4½s'52	102	102	102
1 House Oil Tex 5½s'40	24½	24½	24½
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	58½	58	58½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	21½	21	21
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	50	50	50
1 Ill Cent 4s '52	46	45½	45½
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¼	51¼	51¼
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	41½	42¾
52 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	48¾	48	48⅛
15 IC&CBLdet 5s '63A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Indiana Stl 3¾s'61	107	107	107
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	86⅛	86	86
3 Interlake Iron 4s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
28 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	78	77¾	78⅛
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	76½	75	75½
4 Int T&T 5s '55	28½	28½	28½
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	71	71	71
30 K C South 5s '50	107	107	107
1 K C Sthrn 4s '60	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 K C Sluth 8s '50	103¾	103	103
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103¾
3 Kresge Found 4s'45	56	56	56
1 Lav Gas 5½s'43	80½	80½	80½
1 Lac Gas 5s '37	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 L S & M S 3½s'97	32½	32½	32½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	29½	29¼	29¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30½	30½	30½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	28¼	27¾	28
64 Leh Val 4s 2003	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Loews 3½s'46	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	81½	81½	81½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	91½	91½	91½
4 Lou&Nsh¼s 2003	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	84	84	84
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102½	102½	102½
5 L&NAtlKnox&Cn4s55	98	98	98
1 L&NPad&M 4s '46	106	106	106
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s '68	28¼	28	28
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	79	79	79
3 Market St Ry 7s'40	105½	105½	105½
3 McCrorry Strs 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 McKes&Rob 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	109	109	109
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	104½	104¼	104½
8 MidlRyLnL 5s '61B	8	8	8
1 Mid S L gn 5s '34 ct	70½	70½	70½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '75	45½	45½	45½
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21¼	21	21¼
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	63½	63½	63½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 B	21	21	21
91 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21½	21	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F st	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	21	21
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21¼	21	21¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '90 R	21	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	6½	6½	6½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	24½	23¾	24½
16 Mob & Oh 5s '38	99	99	99
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	107	107	107
1 MonWPaPbBv4½s'x ½6	96	95½	96
21 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	56½	56½	56½
3 Mor&Essex 2¾s 2000	103¾	103½	103¾
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	28⅛	28¼	28⅛
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	122¼	123¼	123¼
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	107½	107½	107½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	100½	100¼	100½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	100	99¾	99¾
7 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	34	34	34
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 st	36	36	36
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	66¾	65½	66¾
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63	63½	63½
44 NYC 4½s 0213 A	65½	65¼	65½
10 NYC cn 4s '98	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 NYC 3½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 NYC 3½s '52	93	93	93¼
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	83	81	83
165 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87½	87½	87½
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	99	99	99
11 NYC Childs 5s '37	99	99	99
1

Texan Pleads for Human Rights In Summing Up Harlan Attack

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 28 — The Government's attack on the rulers of the Harlan County coal domain reached its climax here when a small-town Texas lawyer, who quoted the prophet Daniel and assumed the voice and mien of an angel of judgment, called on a farmer jury to right the wrongs of a generation and punish those who have put "mammon ahead of human rights."

Eight hours after he had risen to his feet to sum up the case which has been made out against 18 coal operators and 21 of their "mercenaries," Welly K. Hopkins, head of the trial section of the Department of Justice, asked for a verdict of guilty against the men he had accused of converting the green mountain valleys of Harlan County into a "sink-hole" where liberty is an empty word and justice exists for only those whose greed has given them money with which to buy it.

Materialism Blamed

From nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening he interrogated, balanced, and interpreted the enormous record of this trial which is now in its eleventh week. He blamed the terror and violence which stalked through Harlan on a concept of materialism which led to criminal conspiracy against the 15,000 miners of Harlan to deprive them of their rights to join in unions of their own choosing. And at the end he likened the result to the kingdom of the Medes and Persians which he said was destroyed by the same elevation of mammon above the rights of human beings.

Quoting then the famous words which appeared on the walls of Belshazzar's palace, "MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN," he told the jury he had learned at his mother's knee that they meant:

"God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

And then he appealed to them:

"Gentlemen of the jury, say to these coal operators who have served mammon for so long, say to them in your verdict, that the days of their kingdom are at an end and that it is destroyed. The facts are too brutal; the facts are too many, to justify you in reaching any other kind of a verdict but 'guilty.' The Government is not asking for persecution. But if you want to see more blood spilled in Harlan; if you want to let perjury run rampant there again; if you want oppression and intimidation of the men who work with their hands, then—"

He was cut off here by a protest from the defense table that there was nothing in the trial record to show that such would be the result of a failure by the jury to render a verdict of guilty, and the protest was sustained by Judge H. Church Ford. He then closed with a final appeal for a verdict of guilty in order to free at long last the miners of Harlan who for 20 years have been "ground under the iron heel of the coal operators and their deputy sheriff mercenaries."

Reactions

During the long hours while the slender young lawyer who left the plains of Texas to champion "human rights" in an industrialized community foreign to his background thundered his deep-voiced indictment of Harlan to the jury, the packed courtroom listened attentively to every word. The 12 jurors did not seem to notice the passing time. Behind them in the crowded benches of defendants, their families, relatives, and friends, there were sometimes expressions of anger, and sometimes of amusement, but never boredom. And those who represented the miners, the men who led the 1937 invasion of the United Mine Workers of America into Harlan to be greeted by tear gas, dynamite, and bullets, sat in tense appreciation.

To bring the Government's complex case together and make it comprehensible to the jury Mr. Hopkins chose as his basic analogy the streams of Harlan itself which rise in its mountains and finally join together to form the Cumberland River emerging at the lower end of the main valley. The money and the actions which each individual coal operator contributed to their mutual association he said were the little streams at the headwaters. No one could say that it was the contribution of anyone which resulted finally in any particular act of violence. But what each contributed became part of the flood "that poured ultimately over the Musick home" and over every other miner or union leader who became the victim of anti-union activity. Thus he linked all together in group responsibility for individual actions of which the great majority might have been ignorant.

"When their individual acts begin to come down the Clover Fork, the Poor Fork, and Martin's Fork no man can say that the work hasn't come to a common purpose in a flood tide," he said.

The whole conspiracy centered, according to his version, in the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, into which the operators paid $134,000 during the approximate two years period covered by the indictment. Some of this money was used, he conceded, for such legitimate purposes as the office of the Safety Director which consumed $350 a month. Some more unquestionably went for charitable purpose, and much for legal activities. But he told the jury that if it had all been spent honestly there would be records to show for it, instead of the glaring fact that they had been destroyed by George S. Ward, its Secretary, admittedly because he was afraid of just such an investigation as resulted.

All Knit Together

Mr. Hopkins knit every single defendant into his picture of the conspiracy, but it was at the central group around Mr. Ward that he directed his most persistent attention.

He went through the list of every man named in the indictment, linking each with some incident of intimidation, discharge for union activity, coercion, "blacklisting," or violence. Over and over again he cited cases of men who were discharged, and with each citation quoted the alleged words of one operator who was testified to have said to an employee:

"I can fire you for posts, or falling slate, or dirt in your coal or any one of 50 other things, but whatever I fire you for it will still be for joining the union."

"Was this intimidation, was this coercion, was this grinding under the iron heel?" Mr. Hopkins demanded. "Yeah. And there is more."

"Just what rights did men have in these mining camps of Harlan?" he asked. "The operators through their association put up figuratively a steel wall around Harlan beyond which men could not go without meeting the blazing guns of Unthank and his number men."

He recited the case of a small restaurant owner whose electricity was allegedly turned off after he had allowed union men to hold a meeting on his premises. He pounded home to the jury the story of a coal operator who allegedly told a union man "Your baby would be alive today if you had not monkeyed with that union."

"The root of this conspiracy," he told the jury, "grew out of the fact that these men forgot that the laborer is worthy of his hire." And in concluding he called on the jury to make good the intention of Congress and of the President of the United States to grant labor a new charter of independence when the Wagner Act was written into the statutes of the Country.

Government Costs In W. Va. Raised In 5-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The per capita cost of operating West Virginia's State Government departments in 1937 was $19.66, as compared to $8.15 in 1932, according to a report just issued.

The 1937 figure for operating and maintaining general departments, the report said, was $36,352,022, and in addition payments for interest on general purpose obligations amounted to $3,680,858 and for capital outlays, $9,627,969.

The report did not make any reference to the fact, but since 1923, due to the adoption of the tax limitation amendment and other factors, the State Government has contributed a large amount to local services, such as upkeep of schools, secondary highways, and poor relief.

The report said that revenue receipts totaled $60,456,016, or $32.70 per capita, as compared with $13.73 per capita in 1932. The consumers' sales tax, paid on retail purchases, goes into the State Treasury.

The gross debt at the close of the fiscal year stood at $84,055,600, or $45.46 per capita, divided $75,927,000 for roads, $4,000,000 in State funding bonds, $1,570,000 debt and $2,588,000 revenue obligations, of which $1,121,000 were for toll bridges, the report said.

The Department added value of property as assessed in 1936 was $1,737,685,670, or $940 per capita. The levy made on this valuation in the year ended June 30, 1937, was 71 cents per capita, as compared to $2.03 per capita in 1932.

Prince Returns to Japan

TOKYO, July 28 (AP)—Prince Fumitaka Konoye, son of the Japanese Premier, returned today from the United States, asserting that "I intended to remain in America for further study but in view of my military obligations I have returned." The Prince attended Princeton, but was not graduated this spring because, he said on June 17, he failed in "all of my majors."

Success Assures Continuation Of Training School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—University of Florida School of Trade and Industrial Education, the first regional attempt of the kind in the South, closed here recently after a six weeks' period of successful teacher training.

The school was made possible through the efforts of Robert D. Dolley, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education in Florida, and C. E. Fakestraw, Southern Regional Agent of the United States Office of Education in charge of vocational education. The school was planned to meet the needs of teachers in trade and industrial education in the South. Members of the faculty, chosen because of their leadership in vocational education, were engaged from many States.

More than 440 students were enrolled for the courses.

This school, started as an experiment, has proved so popular that all arrangements are being made for its continuation here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-45, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 401 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Furnished, unfurnished! Unusual selection attractive rentals, 7, 8 room houses in accessible, fine locations; excellent schools; $100 to $125 month. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 10 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 971.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8949.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 196 St. Paul St.—Restricted bldg.; 5 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; res. janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2386

APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE-ROOM, unfurnished, modern, housekeeping apartment; convenient Rockefeller Center; October. Mrs. Carroll, 345 E. 77th St., N. Y. C.

ARTISTS

ILLUSTRATOR of children's books, pastel portrait painting. EDWARD A. DAHLHEIM, 24 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. Glad. 2371.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 FORD V-60 Standard Tudor, excellent condition, run less than 13,000 miles, private owner; $465. To see it, call L. D. HALLETT, COMmonwealth 4330, Boston.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 50 miles from Boston in the Uncanoonuc Mt. region; 43rd season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Telephone 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

THE PINES, HOLLIS, N. H. Home cooking. Prices $10, $12, $14 per week. A. M. MUZZEY, Tel. 104-12

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED Boston Terrier puppies and grown stock; reasonable. GROELL, 1003 North California Place, Island Park, L. I., N. Y.

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FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORISTS

JOSEPH FELDIS & SON
121 S. Franklin (Nr. Graham Ave.)
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 6084

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — Rustic cabin, 5 rooms, furnished; electric stove; modern; 2 blocks from lake; good roads; plot 150x100; Lake Shenorock, Somers, N. Y. Apply 120 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

CASHIER for Turkish baths in Brooklyn, N. Y.; middle age; moderate salary. Write Box W-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED at once for resident position, young man, teacher of corrective gymnastics in year round school for special children; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, stating training, qualifications and experience. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23.

HOMES WANTED

SMALL, modern, year around, unfurnished house on shore; good bathing; commuting to New York. Write Box X-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hartshorn, 232 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7443.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 1560.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 1709.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUDY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3433.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach, homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular.
W. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN. Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel. 731. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

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LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y.
Sleeping Porches — Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis — Bathing
Booklet — Phone Ronk. 16

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BROOKLYN—WESTCHESTER
Selling—Renting—Exchanging—Management
Houses, Cottages, Bungalows, Acreage, Plots
Lake Shenorock — Katonah 5438
120 Hancock St. — Sterling 3-6566
Broker — Notary Public

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Near beach, where you may enjoy bathing, boating, fishing; attractive home, 7 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; 2-car garage; oil; owner sacrifices for quick sale; small cash; greatly reduced to $17,500.

MILDRED SANFORD
116 Post Road Larchmont 1002 or Mum'k 2806

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station attractive home with library oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND
Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property.
ELIZABETH PUTT
Jericho Turnpike, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1418

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MAN around 40 to book orders for us in this locality year round job, with good commission; experience unnecessary. Inquire BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Touring guests in cool Chevy Chase; yard; trees and porches. 3733 Morrison, (cor. 5555 Conn. Ave.) Mrs. A. L. Parks.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms and a 3-room furnished suite, first floor; near The Mother Church; free parking. HENDRICKSON, 84 Gainsboro St. COM. 5813.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Room, reasonable; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. 73 Rossmore Ave. Tel. 5780.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA. — Experienced manufacturer's agent for lumber, tyrist, soldier; successfully civil service examined for special police, commercial agent for lumber, aeronautics, automotive, and some experience as buyer and dept. mgr. for wholesale paper house; now employed as special police, Dept. of Interior, U. S. Govt., desires better position. Robert J. McCormik, P. O. Box 441.

SUMMER BOARD

MADISON CONN., SOUTHERN FARMS

IDEAL vacation spot; genuine hospitality; excellent food; swimming, all sports; weekly rates, $20-$28. Boston Post Road. Tel. 267.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Asbury Park; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $19-$23; booklet. Vanborn, Fairhaven, N. J.

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FOR RENT on Cape Cod for August or September, or both, four-room cottage, large screened piazza, fireplace, all conveniences. Write Mrs. F. C. Skinner, 649 Chestnut St., Manchester, N. H.

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FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30. ROBERT MALONE, 1108 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert. Choral Society; rehearsals 2½c weekly.

WANTED TO BUY

WOMEN FOR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Cor. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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Saturday, Last Day of Our 81st Mill End Sale

Hundreds of Values for Every Family and Home.

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THOMPSON'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Cheeks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

MEIGS
Pre-Inventory
CLEARANCE SALE
Now Going On.
Values in All Departments.

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers
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The Smartest New Electric Fans
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SAFE FOR CHLIDREN
Priced from $2.00 to $18.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 389 — 50 Arch Street

TROPHIES
in Plated Silver
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

MONITOR READERS
Hear "The Monitor Views the News" and other fine broadcasts over Short Wave Station W1XAL, Boston, with a new all-wave G. E. radio.
The Greenwich Electrical Company
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

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'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster — Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Whole Wheat Bread
Sliced or Unsliced
14c a Loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Coombs
FLOWERS SHOPPE
741 Main Street

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
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902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
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W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
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GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
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CONNECTICUT

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Expert Rug and Upholstery Cleaning
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CLOTHES
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FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. — Phone 1158
New Britain — Conn.

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
PHONE 6300
437 and 439 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
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Cooper's Auto Service
24 Hour Service
Distributor for
Armstrong Tires
Temple St., Corner Commerce

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers — Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5139

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
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West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

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The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
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Coombs
FLOWERS SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
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Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
18 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Satin Rayon Slips, V-Top, Tailored. All seams stitched twice. Tearose and White. Sizes 32-44. Outstanding value for $1.00.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Sunday Dinners
The Blue Room
Mrs. Rose Tasek, Walter Mangler
TELEPHONE NORWALK 6925
FROST BUILDING
538 WEST AVENUE

Try Our Delicious Sodas!
We carry Schrafft's, Whitman's and Our Own Make Candy
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
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STAMFORD

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12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frankel's July Sales
Clearance of all Summer Dresses —Spring Coats and Suits— Beachwear—Men's and Boys' Suits at Savings of 25% to 50%.
Charge Accounts Invited
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES —BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
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120 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

92nd SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS
Including Nationally Advertised Lines
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
259-261 MAIN STREET

HAGAN & McDONALD
Super Service Station, Inc.
864 Main St. (U. S. Route #1) STAMFORD
Gulf Gasoline and Oil
Battery—Ignition—General Repairing
Towing—Greasing
Federal Tires — Exide Batteries
ROAD SERVICE — PHONE 39932

SUMMER CLEARANCE
CLOVER DAYS
Now On
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Clearance on All Summer Wearing Apparel
for the Woman and Miss
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 MAIN ST., STAMFORD

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Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our July Clearance Sale ends this week
A great opportunity to supply your needs at Clearance Sale Prices that are way below regular prices.
Why not take advantage of it?

When the rains descend one has a comfortable feeling if the house is painted so that leaks cannot occur.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3634
Dog days are coming!
Why not send the laundry to Perrys during the warm weather?
PERRYS
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

The Miller & Peck Co.
Cool and Comfortable for these *Hot Weather Days*
MEN'S MUNSINGWEAR UNION SUITS
Six models to select from. We have your size—$1.25

COMING SOON:
AUGUST HOME FURNISHING SALE
Dress up your home for late summer and fall at worthwhile savings!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
Now in Progress
MYERS
ADVANCE PROMOTIONS of FUR TRIMMED and FUR COATS
More Beautiful Than Ever!
Better Values Than Ever!
Buy on Myers Convenient Budget Plan.
Coats Purchased Now Will Be Held in Myers Cold Storage FREE Until November 1st.
Myers—Coat Salons—Second Floor

It's MORE SELLING That Makes MORE WORK and RECOVERY

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

Picnic Grills—$1.00 up
CHARCOAL BRIQUETS
For Clean, Smokeless Picnics
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Foot of Colonie St. Phone 4-9111

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m. - 2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
CLEARANCE
SUMMER SHOES
at the Right Time
I. Miller, Florsheim, Dr. Locke's and others

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
95 State Street Dial 125026

August Blanket Sale
All wool, 72x84-inch blankets, exquisitely bound. Wide choice among colors. Very special prices.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

FURNITURE SALE
Our Annual August Furniture Sale presents an opportunity to modernize your home at little cost.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
63 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3233
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now in Progress
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
HENS & KELLY'S
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main, Cortland, N. Y.
Paint Headquarters
Everything You Need for That Paint Job

Annual August Sale
Complete Home Furnishings
PEEKS
Cortland, N. Y. Ithaca, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS

Queensbury Beauty Shop
LUZIER'S
Individualized Beauty Service
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse 2-3614

GLOVERSVILLE

For BROILERS — all kinds of home dressed POULTRY and Quality MEATS—
PHONE 2591
South Main St. Cash Market
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAYADUTTA STREET

Drastic Reductions on Women's FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Prices so low you can buy two or more pairs.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

KEEP NEAT—*despite heat!*
Once you try our service for summer garments, you'll send them regularly.
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Fruits and Vegetables
fresh daily
Cor. South Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

VENETIAN BLINDS
At New Low Prices
ARGERSINGER'S

ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

SERVICENTER, Inc.
Packard — Storage—Washing — 309 E. Seneca St. 2735
Gulf Service — Goodyear — 202 So. Cayuga 2128

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick baldwin li Baldwin 4767

Long Island Typewriter Co.
All Makes Sold—Rented Repaired
35 MERRICK ROAD, BALDWIN, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
• CURTAINS • BLANKETS
• SLIPCOVERS • DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE — FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes *for Women*
Foot Guard Shoes *for Children*
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd. Phone Flushing 9-1811

Badminton—Tennis—Squash
Rackets, Supplies, Restringing, Table Tennis, Golf Supplies
ROHLFS
152-24 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-7800

ALL SUMMER APPAREL
greatly reduced
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Labor Day

FOREST HILLS

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Home of Permanent Waves
Gustave will create styles at the American Beauty and Styles Convention.
CAPITOL HOTEL
September 12, 13, 14
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

Sinclair Service Station
HARRIGAN & BONNIWELL, Prop.
Agency for
GOODYEAR LIFEGUARDS
The Latest Really Great Safety Device
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
$5.00 Permanent Wave for $3.50
87 S. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
Over The Fair Shoppe

Spectacular Shirt Clearance
MEN and WOMEN, too, who shop for men! Our high-grade 1.95 and 1.65 men's SHIRTS. Broken lots, but in all sizes $1
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
EST. 1884 FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

Mobilgas
Village Friendly Service Station
Mobilgas and Mobilubrication
Cars called for and delivered.
CLINTON ST. cor. WELLINGTON RD.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 7085
B. T. Langley M. B. Abrams

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.
Tel. Hollis 5-7000

JACKSON HEIGHTS

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
3737 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Big August
FUR SALE
With a small down payment we'll hold it for you until later on.
NEWTOWN 9-5525

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

Attention—Automobile Owners
Halve your tire costs. New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—so, when tread is worn smooth, new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing, insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
PAVER TIRE CO.
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SYMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
Porch and Garden Furniture
Picnic Supplies—Beach Accessories
Traveling Bags—Beach Bags
35 Atlantic Ave. Tele. Lyn. 75

ELIZABETH SHOPPE
A fine selection of cool, sheer summer dresses and Sport Frocks. Hosiery.
At Five Corners, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

Remember, It's Needless *to Pay More*
Risky to Pay Less *Than You Do at*
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.
90 E. MAIN STREET, PATCHOGUE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6583

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner . 50c
Breakfast-special . . . 25c
13 years in Richmond Hill

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's *Say it with Flowers*
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering Draperies Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street (Near Jamaica Ave.) Vir. 7-0699

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
Also other methods specially priced

NEW YORK

Long Island

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDS EYE
53 South Fourth Ave. Tel. Oakwood 5010

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
(Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.)
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1656

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
92 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
Ask about the new
ZOTOS
GUARDIAN EYE
Permanent
NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Avenue

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
COTTON FROCKS, DRESSMAKER BATHING SUITS AND SPORT TOGS FOR THE SUMMER VACATION
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

ELEANORE FELSEN
HAIRDRESSER
Try our Genuine Steam Permanent for a more natural-looking wave.
989 FLATBUSH AVE. (Near Albemarle Rd.)
1 flight up
BY APPOINTMENT BU. 4-8884

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL. STerling 3-1249

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

PORT CHESTER

MEN'S SUIT SALE
23.50 29.50 39.50
Were $30 to $50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 718

CLEARANCE
Dresses $1.95 up
Hats 59c up
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Mid-Summer
FURNITURE SALE
An excellent occasion to get what you need for your home . . . and make really worth-while savings.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214
LANDSCAPING

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6151

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
Telephone SCARSDALE 5858

For *Your Printing*
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
4 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 3868

SCHENECTADY

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

ENNA JETTICK Shoes
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET TEL 4-8411

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

FANCY
BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE
All Kinds of Cheese, Domestic and Imported
Virkler's
ONEIDA DAIRY PRODUCTS
106 W. Onondaga, Opp. Chimes Bldg.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

FIELD GLASSES
Binoculars and all types of magnifying glasses.
CHARLES H. LIMERICK
Est. 1899
288 RIVER STREET TROY, N. Y.
TROY 2431

For complete line of
DAIRY PRODUCTS
call North Troy 56
Anderson's Dairy Farms
(ON ROUTE 40)
Buy Your Ice Cream at Our Dairy

UTICA

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for *Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water*
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

REID-SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLIN AVE

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
as the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Furniture Clearance
You'll find some rare bargains in quality furniture during this Summer Clearance. Bedroom, Livingroom, Diningroom Groups, Chairs, Mattresses and Box Springs. One-of-a-kind floor samples and regular stock.
Investigate these values!
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WATERTOWN

We're Having a
BEAUTY TREATMENT
Stone and bronze are the creams and lotions that are giving this time-honored store a new "face" as young and modern as its beautiful interior, its up-to-date merchandise, its youthful and alert management and personnel.
Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE INVITE
Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

TIRES U.S. The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawanpum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

NORGE
Refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

YOU LIKE MAYBE A NICE COOL BILLION W.P.A. WITH RUSSIAN DRESSING?
I BRING YOU PERHAPS A NICE 30 MILLION DOLLAR JAM
YES? AND?
1938 ELECTIONS
THE BILLION DOLLAR COAT

—Ding in Des Moines Register

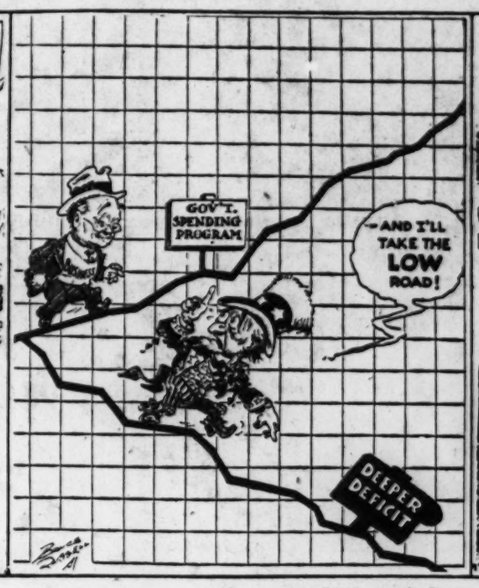
The Underprivileged

—Elderman in the Washington Post

Too Many Games of His Own

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

Defying the Processes of Evolution



—Russell in Los Angeles Times

"You Take the High Road—"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A New Star in Hollywood

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorum Necessary Throughout

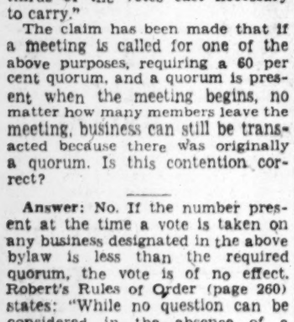
Question: Our bylaws establish quorums of varying proportions for different meetings. One of these sections reads: "To authorize the pledging or expenditure of money in excess of $500; to amend the bylaws or to authorize the purchase, sale, or improvement of real estate—quorum, 50 per cent of the membership; two thirds of the votes cast necessary to carry."

The claim has been made that if a meeting is called for one of the above purposes, requiring a 60 per cent quorum, and a quorum is present when the meeting begins, no matter how many members leave the meeting, business can still be transacted because there was originally a quorum. Is this contention correct?

Answer: No. If the number present at the time a vote is taken on any business designated in the above bylaw is less than the required quorum, the vote is of no effect. Robert's Rules of Order (page 260) states: "While no question can be considered in the absence of a quorum . . . a member cannot be interrupted while speaking in order to make the point of no quorum." That is, debate may continue in the absence of a quorum, but no action may be taken. Even though none may raise the point of "no quorum," if it is evident and recognized that less than a quorum is present, business transacted is void unless ratified later at a meeting when a quorum is present.

In the case covered by the above question, there can be no doubt as to whether a quorum was present or not. It stipulates a two-thirds' vote to transact the business named. Such a vote should be counted, and the number for and against recorded in the minutes. Hence, the count would automatically reveal the fact if the number present had dwindled to less than a quorum. In that event, the vote would be disregarded and no further actions taken except those permitted to less than a quorum—to recess and take steps to obtain a quorum, to adjourn to another day (thus providing for a legal continuation of the session) or simply to adjourn.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Bony rod
2 Musical note
4 Like
6 In what manner
7 Butt
9 Conjunction
10 Preposition
11 A play on words
13 Cause to be seated
14 Pronoun
15 Preposition
16 Be victorious

Down

1 Uncooked
2 Prohibit
3 Tribunal
5 Silk fabric
6 Leap over
9 Witty saying
12 Modern
15 Male child

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Household Note

"What do you find best for cleaning windows?"

"I have tried lots of things, but I find my husband best."

A Fortune Awaits

Oh, that a nice inventive man
Would patent, make, and sell,
An onion with an onion taste,
But with a violet smell!

Aha!

"What model is your car?"

"It isn't a model. It's a horrible example."—Retail Grocers' Advocate.

In Plain English

Asked to pharaphrase the sentence, "He had a decided literary bent," a city scholar gave this version:

"He was very round-shouldered through excessive writing."—Glasgow Citizen.

Attentive to Her Job

"I may say I'm regarded as quite smart," announced the applicant for the stenographer's position. "I've won several prizes in crossword and jigsaw puzzles, and word picture competition lately."

"Yes, but I want someone who can be smart during office hours."

"Oh, this was during office hours."—Coastal Cattleman.

Publicity to the End

"Well," said the business man, "you better put in a clause about my employees. To each man who has worked for me twenty years, I give and bequeath $50,000.

"But," said the lawyer, "you haven't been in business twenty years."

"I know it, man, but it's good advertising."—The Ink Spot.

The Owl

The Owl's a very wise old bird—
At least that's what I've always heard.
They say that he can see at night
Without a single bit of light.
Perhaps, because he cannot read
In broad daylight, he's freed
From using grammar as he ought,
And saying things the way we're taught.
He tells the world,—"To whit! To who!" Now, really, just 'twixt me and you,
They'd call us dumb till crack o' doom
For saying "To who" 'stead of "To whom"!

—E. M. T.

Quotation for Today

TO ENVY is to admit inferiority.—ANON.

Looking Down From Beer Head, Devon

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Hope Finnes, Exmouth, Devon, England

Small Boats Are Evidently Popular at This British Resort

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's proof that it's the little things that count:

ALL YNHM XZLXQZ BZNCDE AEZ ELCFGLH KLC OFJ AEFHJB AL PL REZH AEZCZ NCZ N PLGZH QFAAQZ AEFHJB NA AEZFC KZZA NQQ RNFAFHJ AL OZ PHLZ.

Word Square

Definitions are given below for words which are to be filled in, and which read the same both across and down:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

1. To get away. 2. Common in kitchens. 3. Secret. 4. A broad street. 5. To survey. 6. Appraise.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing OIL to GAS in 5 moves.

How Deep?

A surveyor was testing the depth of water and mud in a pond with an 18-foot pole. He found that his pole was twice as deep in water as it was in mud, and twice as much above both as in water and mud together. How deep was the mud?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms today:

1	depression	foreigner	
2	incumbrance	valley	
3	illiteracy	elevation	1
4	impulsion	agreement	
5	mountain	indifference	
6	native	novice	
7	nonentity	aid	
8	interest	knowledge	
9	expert	restraint	
10	objection	personage	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Same, Only Different

After an ecclesiastical function, as the clergy were going in to luncheon, an archdeacon said to Dr. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, "This is the time to put a bridle on our appetites."

"Yes," answered the bishop, "this is the time to put a bit in our mouths."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Drink

London

She was only a very little girl, and he was only a very little dog—just a black and white mongrel. And he was very thirsty.

Across the road was a public drinking fountain. Water splashed over the rim, but not enough to form a puddle. The little dog stood on his hind legs, but could do no more than lick the edge of the bowl. He looked round and saw the little girl, and he began jumping up and down to attract her attention.

The child commenced to play with him, which was all very well, but it didn't solve the little dog's main problem. He ran back to the fountain, wagged his tail, and looked up at the little girl.

Guessing at last what he wanted, she caught him up in her arms; but, small as he was, he was too heavy for her, and she had to put him down. So he danced about in front of her, his little tail wagging for all it was worth.

Suddenly an idea came to her. Bending down, the child called to the little dog. In a moment he had jumped on her back, his head was over the edge of the basin, and he lapped and lapped as though he would never stop. When he had finished, the pair ran off gaily down the street, the little dog showing his gratitude by jumping up and licking the hands of his benefactor.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Patience

Divide guests into two sides and start them off in this manner: Two players step up to a table at one end of the room, on which the hostess has placed two empty glasses and two tablespoons. At the signal to go, they each take a tablespoon and run to the other end of the room, where has been placed a number of small pieces of tissue paper (about the size of a postage stamp) on two pillows.

The object is to pick up one piece of tissue paper from the pillow, carry it on the spoon to the table, and put it into the glass—then return to pick up another piece.

This isn't as easy as it sounds because the tissue is so light that it will blow off the spoon if the player moves too quickly.

The first player to put three pieces of tissue into the glass wins for his side, and the next contestant starts. The game proceeds in this relay fashion until one side wins.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another thing that causes the milk to sour is lying in bed three hours after the milkman places it on your doorstep.

Humorist: With considerable ingenuity and patience, a man has made a portrait of his wife with matches. It ought to be a striking likeness.

Washington Post: "Early to bed and early to rise . . ." may be excellent advice, but we've observed that the person who gets up latest usually puts on the best clothes.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Too many people search the horizon for big things to do when there are a dozen little things at their feet all waiting to be done.

Word Square: Escape, stoves, covert, avenue, peruse, esteem.

Letter Changing: Oil, nil, nip, nap, gap, gas.

How Deep?: 2 feet. The pole was 2 feet in the mud, and 4 feet in the water, and 12 feet above the surface.

Fun With Antonyms: Depression—elevation; incumbrance—aid; illiteracy—knowledge; impulsion — restraint; mountain — valley; native—foreigner; nonentity—personage; interest — indifference; expert — novice; objection—agreement.

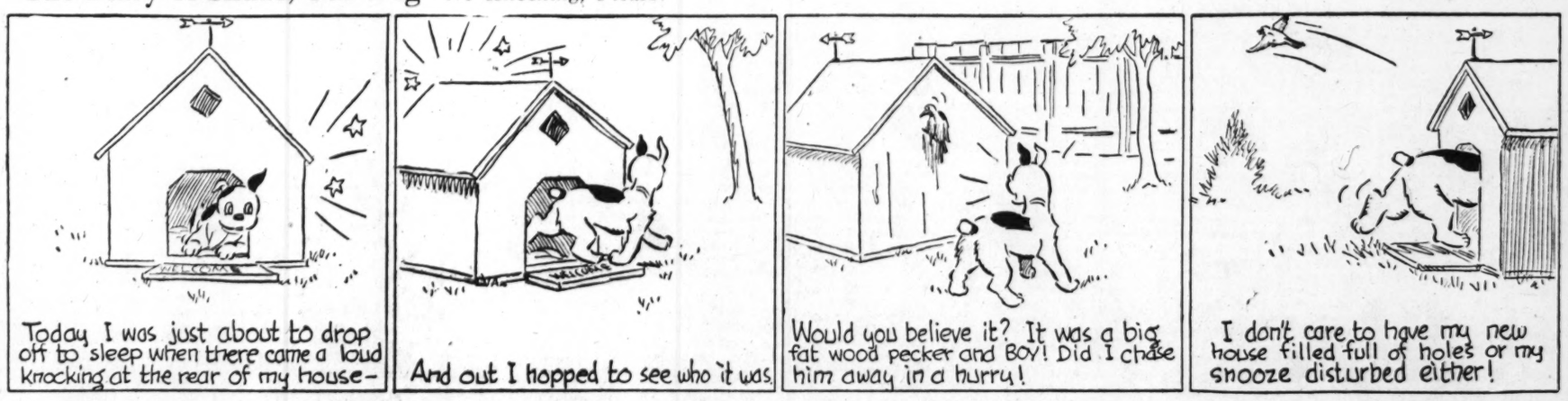
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Extra Edition*

By LE PELLEY

SAY — IT OUGHT TO BE ABOUT TIME FOR THE EDITION OF THE WILLOWVILLE BUGLE CALL TO BE OUT...
TUBBY AND HYMIE ARE WORKING ON IT TODAY..
HELLO BUD.. IS THE EDITION READY ??
I JUST WENT BY THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE AND I DON'T THINK THERE'LL BE ANY PAPER TODAY
?
HI GANG.... I'M AFRAID HYMIE AND I WENT HOG WILD DOWN AT THE PRINT SHOP..
TUBBY
THIS IS HOW IT LOOKS
Hello JOHNS
Oh Mary Had a Little Lamb
Shine your shoes
Cold
L. PELLEY

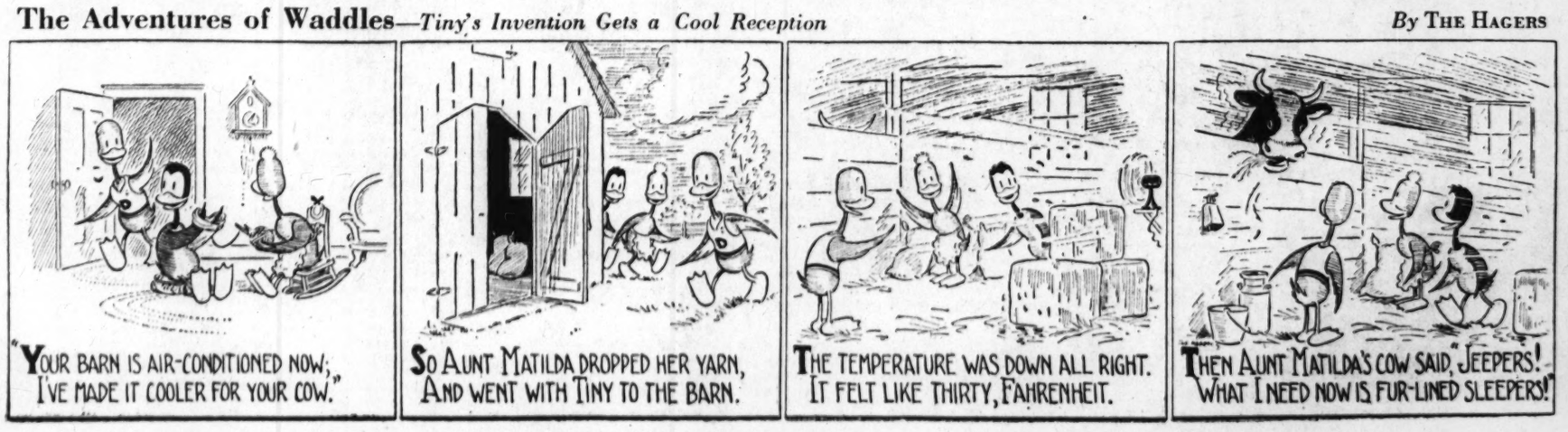
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Knocking, Please!*

By CARMACK


Today I was just about to drop off to sleep when there came a loud knocking at the rear of my house—
And out I hopped to see who it was.
Would you believe it? It was a big fat wood pecker and BOY! Did I chase him away in a hurry!
I don't care to have my new house filled full of holes or my snooze disturbed either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny's Invention Gets a Cool Reception*

By THE HAGERS


"YOUR BARN IS AIR-CONDITIONED NOW; I'VE MADE IT COOLER FOR YOUR COW."
SO AUNT MATILDA DROPPED HER YARN, AND WENT WITH TINY TO THE BARN.
THE TEMPERATURE WAS DOWN ALL RIGHT. IT FELT LIKE THIRTY, FAHRENHEIT.
THEN AUNT MATILDA'S COW SAID, "JEEPERS! WHAT I NEED NOW IS FUR-LINED SLEEPERS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Battle of Machines

FORMERLY it was "malefactors of great wealth" whom the congressional investigating committees had to go after in attempting to preserve to an acceptable degree the purity of elections in the United States. Opulent manufacturers or other captains of industry were often suspected of having contributed overheavily to someone's campaign fund, perhaps their own, for purposes of prestige or political influence.

Now the picture is somewhat different. The committee headed by Senator Morris Sheppard faces indubitably a busy summer. But the charges before it are not of lavish use of private funds to influence the outcome of current primaries. They are charges of use of public funds or of political position to dictate the votes of those dependent on state or Federal favors. The campaigns being strenuously waged in a number of states are battles between titans of political power using the advantage of strategic position and employing not their own money, which would be bad enough, but employing the levied funds of myriad helpless taxpayers, which is worse.

This goes not solely as to alleged use of Federal funds for political purposes, but it applies with equal and possibly greater force to the patronage machines that have been built up by local politicians in some states. In common honesty it must be admitted that the machines faced by the New Deal in some states are less savory than anything that could be said about WPA. The scene is one hardly of dispassionate citizens going to the polls to cast their votes, though these, nevertheless, are able to determine the outcome, but of political armies arrayed against each other and using, as the committee charged Wednesday with reference to Tennessee, all the schemes and questionable devices of "gutter politics."

Such contests have been seen not only between the Crump-McKellar forces and the Berry-Browning forces in Tennessee but also in some degree have been charged in Kentucky, North Dakota, California, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, while Senators Tydings and George assert that federal appointees have been removed as a slap to them in Maryland and Georgia. It is an unfortunate phenomenon of the extension of Federal activities into the states that one result has been the extreme intensification of contests between patronage machines led by holders of state office on one hand and of Federal office on the other.

This is unfortunate because no offenses of one side can palliate or condone the offenses of the other nor minimize the injuries to democracy which result from the activity of both. If democracy is to work, elections must be an honest, intelligent, free expression of the judgment and choice of the voter. Suffrage cannot meet these qualifications and at the same time be a payment for past or prospective favors. State and nation need from their citizens an opinion as to who the voter thinks will make the best public official, not an expression as to whom the voter thinks he will get the most from or who holds a whip-hand over him.

Honesty of elections and conscientiousness of the electorate are at the very heart of democracy. It is on this front as much as on any other that democracy must be saved.

Back to the Village Green

WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK is bounded on the north by red brick houses where Old New Yorkers lived before Old New York became mostly a memory; on the east by New York University; on the south by the rumbling Sixth Avenue El, "Little Italy" and the church of Adoniram Judson, pioneer missionary; and on the west by towering modern apartments where once stood the home of General George B. McClellan of the Civil War.

Encompassed within its boundaries are the grounds where George Washington trained his soldiers in the American Revolution, and the memorial Arch which marked the centennial of his inauguration as the first President. And the New York World's Fair of 1939 will commemorate the 150th anniversary.

But it isn't such traditions alone which endear the park to Greenwich Villagers. It is even more than a rendezvous for a daily cavalcade of mothers and babies, and a wading pool where 500 youngsters splash the July heat away.

The park is more than that—it is the green of a quiet village in the heart of a roaring city. A speaker at a Sunday evening "sing" in the park said:

> What the country needs is a renaissance of the village green. Imagine an old-time village without a village green! As soon think of Boston without Boston Common. The village green is not only a recreation center, but a visible symbol of community spirit, solidarity and patriotism. A big city needs one even more than a little village.

Of course, on many village greens the dust is pretty thick from automobiles speeding somewhere to hurry back again. But it's cool in the shade of venerable trees. The laughter of children at play is music even if there isn't a band concert as of yore, and a park bench invites to rest and reflection—or a chat with a neighbor. Perhaps even in this streamline age we do need bigger and serener village greens.

Boston City Hall—PWA or WPA?

WASHINGTON reports that WPA Chieftain Hopkins will grant—or will *not* grant—the request of Boston's Mayor Tobin for a project to recondition City Hall should infuse economy-minded Bostonians with a lively curiosity concerning the nuances of Federal assistance.

The difference between the city's assuming a debt of $1,750,000 as its 55 per cent proportion of the cost of building a new City Hall and the $20,000 or so it would cost the city as its portion of WPA repairs, is such that one finds it hard to believe PWA Administrator Ickes would go so far in his insistence on the more expensive course as to attempt to block the cheaper one.

The controversy between Mayor Tobin and Secretary Ickes may at least serve to inform the public concerning Federal aid. While it is true the PWA makes an outright grant of 45 per cent of the cost of a project, a community must still assume responsibility for the remaining 55 per cent.

On WPA projects, on the other hand, it is the general plan for the Federal Government to furnish labor while the community supplies materials. This usually means that about two-thirds of the cost comes from Washington, the remaining third from the sponsoring community. The projects are, as a rule, smaller than PWA projects, most of them running under $25,000 in total expenditure.

A Staggering Progress

THE latest invention announced from London is an automobile that, in addition to the normal method of progress, can move sideways—more, it can revolve like a top. This is going to make parking a much simpler matter; having acquired the knight's move, the motorist should seldom suffer a stalemate.

From that point of view the invention ought to prove a boon. But it is to be hoped that it will be used with discretion, and not allowed to increase the possibilities of eccentric conduct on the road. It would be unfortunate if sidiers and spinners were added to speeders on the list of difficulties encountered there.

Regina Has an Idea

THOSE whoops of enthusiasm passers-by may soon be hearing from the kitchen, front porch, and living room probably will be emanating from the senior members of the Great American Household as the news reaches them about the Consumers' Council of Regina, Saskatchewan.

Regina's Mayor, A. C. Ellison, believes Mr. and Mrs. Ultimate Consumer should have something to say when governmental bodies, from city councils to national legislatures, take up the matter of price-fixing. The Mayor's got something there. Too often, says he, producers and distributors are the only parties considered, while the consumer is left figuratively to hold the bag. So, Mayor Ellison names representatives of women's clubs, labor bodies, school boards, co-operative purchasing associations, and others to the group which is to advise Regina's city fathers in such matters.

What if the President and Congress of the United States should appoint just such a group to advise them in matters concerning consumers' welfare? Referendums among organizations of consumers, including housewives and workers, might be exceedingly helpful when legislation is pending. The Smiths, Joneses, and Robinsons might be consulted, not only on actual fixing of prices, but on political decisions affecting tariffs, taxes, and the like which have direct effect on prices. Or would this be depriving Congressmen of their prerogatives?

A Call for Good Politicians

FOR the Attorney General of the United States to admit to a convention of the American Bar Association that he is "something of a politician" is an instance of exceptional ingenuousness. This is his explanation of how he was able to get through Congress in three months without fanfare a bill which impressive committees of the bar association had been unable to get passed in years. It was an act which now authorizes the United States Supreme Court to make uniform rules of procedure, which have already been drawn and will become effective for the Federal courts in September.

The former Democratic national committeeman simply went up "unarmed and alone" and talked to members of Congress, using "good arguments and poor arguments," personal and patriotic, until the bill went through. Virtually everyone agrees it is a good law, tending to speed up and simplify the administration of justice. Perhaps what the United States needs is someone to lift some of the opprobrium from the term "politician." In other words, it needs good politicians just as it needs good lawyers—scrupulous, civic-minded men willing to devote themselves to worthy purposes.

Mr. Lowell Reflects

Book News of the Day

ACCUSTOMED as one is to autobiographies and memoirs from the pen of distinguished figures who retire, one cannot but wonder if the President-Emeritus of Harvard University in this his latest volume is giving us his version of a memoir. WHAT A UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HAS LEARNED, by A. Lawrence Lowell (New York: Macmillan. $1.75) is an autobiography of thought, a memoir of the mental results of an academic experience.

It is a book for the thinker, be he of town or gown. Its mere 150 pages are related only in reverse to the lasting quality of the matter therein. A group of essays, it considers in the contemplative vein of the scholar and in phrase concise, literary, and dashed with epigram and humor, such academic matters as influence or are influenced by public affairs. Rich in example and illustration from both domains, its interest projects beyond the traditional realm of the educator into market and rostrum.

* * *

The gentle art of adjusting one's plans to others' in order to approximate a desired end might be the theme here developed in several ways. The administrator with a plan meets his crucial test, one is told, in the insight he shows in furthering his ultimate aim. "Many a man has failed to execute an otherwise carefully prepared plan by insisting on some detail not of primary significance, but in his mind so incorporated with the scheme that he clings to it, risking therefor the main objective, and losing the ship to save a sail." Along this line, too, is the chapter on "Imponderables and Shams," ostensibly a discussion of legal and human phenomena, but directly concerned with educational analysis, and, by a process of universalizing, with problems of administration anywhere.

The great need of the present day, Dr. Lowell says further on, is wisdom, "the calm, unimpassioned search for enduring truth, not so much concerned with immediate action as with the slow adjustment of human relations."

* * *

If the ideas in this book are not dynamic, they are certainly fundamental, and mellowed with long observation and experience. If there be criticism, it may indeed be that of reader rather than author, for the danger of smooth, literary grace of style seems here to lie in one's tendency to pass through, without pause, significant ideas that another might couch in vigorous phraseology that would grapple with one's thought. It is the conversation of the gentleman-scholar, not of the active reformer. Fundamentally, however, through keen, detached analysis of men and affairs, it throws light upon such questions as the reason today for a university, the qualities of the student mind, the relation of examinations to daily living, and the much discussed question of academic freedom.

M. J. T.

Enlightening

Summer Campers

THREE or four times every summer they go past my house. Always I stop and watch this long double line of boys, their singlets bearing the camp monogram, and the counselors riding herd on them—bright young men in shorts, these, and self-conscious as Yorkshiremen in kilts. The shrill, piping voices pass up the hill, and turning back to my lawnmower I shake my head regretfully. For I've missed a lot.

In my time there weren't any summer camps. There was only Grandfather's, at the end of the long train ride north from Boston. I remember still that long, quadruple call for crossings that to me is still the call of adventure. There was Portland, and a change to a slower train. And at last came the familiar station, and the carryall, and my Uncle Harry with the slow harp-twang in his voice. I remember the sleepy town, and the long pull uphill through the scent of sweet fern and spruce and fir. I remember cowbells tinkling in the brush, and wet smell of brooks, and the long, walled lane with the house and barns and sheds like a small village at the end. And there were my shy, tow-headed cousins, and Grandfather's white head by the oil lamp in the dusk, and—always a fresh wonder—whippoorwills in the swale beyond the barn, and stars, and fireflies winking their small greenish lanterns among the dark elms.

* * *

And now, whenever these chattering columns of boys are marshaled past, I always think of how much I missed, in those summers. For this wasn't camp, but just Grandfather's, I had to learn again the names of the cows, and the oxen, and the patient gray horses. I had again to take up my chores, dropped the summer before. There was the woodbox to be filled with kindling; in hot hayfields I learned the use of the bullrake; and I remember still how long and dusty rows of corn can be, and how heavy a hoe, when thoughts of the cool brown pond come unbidden and again. I remember going blueberrying on the burnt-over lands, while Bob Whites whistled liquidly in the hot stillness and the round, fat berries mounted slowly in the pail.

And I remember sitting of evenings in the broad barn doors, with the swallows coming and going on their secret errands in the mist that rose from swale and brook. From the kitchen there was a clatter of dishes, an Elysian smell of preserving. My grandfather and old Mr. Champney, from down the road, swapped tales of the War of the Rebellion, and of '49, and of lumbering, up river, in the brave days. And I wonder, now, what camp counselors tell about, at the evening story hour? Something better, no doubt.

But it wasn't all chores, wasn't all so drab. For every summer my Uncle Harry and we boys went after salt hay, a trip of some twenty miles to the coast. All day long the hay wagon rumbled eastward, and we boys now walked and now swung bare legs in the dust as we followed the river seaward. And then, toward evening, there was a sudden salt coolness, and the broad green marshes and the turquoise blue of the sea hanging ahead as we came down the last hill to the cove and my Uncle Tom's amphibian farm.

* * *

We boys slept, that night, in the barn, in the smell of hay, and the sea, and tarred nets, and the slow, drowsy drawl of the surf. We got our hay in the morning's low tide; I remember the endless golden-green of the salt marshes, and the whiteness of saline shallows, and how the slow August wind was now of the sea and now of the bayberry-scented land. All day long we dug clams, and swam, and went with Uncle Tom while he pulled lobster pots. My two uncles went out in the dory, and came in from the far ledges at dawn; and then all day long we plodded homeward, with Uncle Harry nodding sleepily on the load, and our freight of clams and lobsters, cod and pollock and hake buried deep in the scented coolness. Perhaps these summer camp boys of today, on their hikes, find something better. But I do'know.

I was, you see, born thirty years too soon—like most of us. And so I've missed a lot. For all that I retain from these boyhood summers is a conviction that I understand a simpler, and older America, and that it was, in some ways, a better America. I am sure that, at summer camps, they do it better today. Or it may be that as these chattering columns of boys drift past, and up the hill, they are but following an older trail in the best way they can. For perhaps there aren't, today, enough farmer grandfathers to go 'round. Do you suppose that's it?

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Pharmacopolists

By Frank L. Perrin

FACED, as the people of the United States are today, with the request that they subscribe again to the indorsements given in 1932, 1934, and 1936, pledging support to experimental adventures in government, the temptation is to hesitate while the history of the case is reviewed. There is more than a vague suspicion that the purveyors of so-called specifics and alphabetically labeled sedatives, pain-killers and soporifics have been more insistent upon experimenting with and testing these mixtures than in studiously observing and discovering the nature and seat of the troubled condition which they hoped to correct.

The results of the elections in 1932, it is easily remembered, surprised even those who were aware, long in advance of the event, of widespread political and industrial unrest. In scores of congressional districts those who casually had permitted the use of their names on the ballot discovered the day after election that they were to take their seats in Congress. They were not prepared for the important work ahead. They had no great ambition to lead, because they had no plans to propose or any defined course to follow. They submitted, with becoming docility, to imposed leadership.

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It will be recalled, likewise, that the pre-election platform pledges of the successful party were not regarded as binding upon those to whom a liberal warrant of authority had been issued. Heroic methods which it was hoped would relieve economic distress were devised and imposed, not as a result of wise and considered deliberation by those charged with the responsibility of representing the wishes and expressing the needs of districts or of states, but because it was assumed by a school of theorists that its faculty had discovered a specific compounded of strange ingredients.

That, it may sometime be realized, was the chief contributing cause which prolonged a period of explainable depression and induced what more recently has been referred to, though for what reason no one seems to know, as a recession. Now, quite naturally, the people most concerned are awakening to the realization that the purveyors of so-called modern remedies have failed to accomplish what was repeatedly accomplished by economists and politicians of an older school more effectively and in shorter periods.

It is this awakening that promises to result in the defeat of many Senators and Representatives in Congress who persist in adhering to the curriculum of the New Deal school of politics. The pharmacopoeia pages have been worn thin and have become frayed and ear-marked. Uncle Sam insists that he needs a rest and a long vacation from a school into which he was impressed at a moment of indecision and needless alarm.

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There is no automatic process by which this turning back or going forward can be realized or accomplished. The invitation, of course, is to go on in the way traveled since 1934. Alluring promises are made. But those who listen seem to doubt the sincerity of the promises and the ability to perform that which is promised. It is not to be expected that so complete a political upheaval as that which was witnessed six years ago can take place in November of this year. And yet, if account is taken of the cost of continuing the course now followed, the need for action is greater than in 1933.

Results recorded in recent primary elections in the United States indicate the increasing conviction that the Democratic Party, as it is represented by those of the older school, no longer cares to bear the burden or condone the mistakes of those who once rode into power under its banners. Those who have volunteered to man the guard and defy further usurpations or invasions by leaders of the new school, challenge the wisdom or the right of those who seek to continue what are at last realized to be experimental and purely theoretical processes of political therapeutics.

Moderns may doubt the constancy and wisdom of those representing a regime now supposed to be old-fashioned and outmoded. But in its record there are evidences of real accomplishment and real integrity. A leaf from that record might point the way back to substantial security.

The Wide Horizon

Finland's Formula for Success

By Sydney A. Clark

THE formula whereby a far-northern republic of Europe, new and inexperienced politically, has achieved a success that has set a worried world talking is comprised in one simple idea, co-operation. This idea, often eulogized in the abstract but seldom practised by a nation, has been widely developed in the kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark but in the republic of Finland it has reached its fullest fruition. Never, I believe, has there existed such a nation of co-operators as the post-war Finns, newly awakened to their identity in the world and newly stirred to chart their destiny.

America, peculiarly aware of little Finland in these days because of the publicity which has attended her unique attitude toward war debts, and more recently because Finland is chosen the world's 1940 Olympic host, is curious as to why and how she pays her semi-annual American bill of $263,243. Any Finn would answer the first question with disarming simplicity by saying that the nation pays because she owes the money. Her outstanding solvency and success, based solidly on the principle of co-operation, would explain how she pays.

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Admitting that the sum is not large even for a small nation and is actually a post-war debt resulting from a nine million dollar food credit, it would have been easy and almost unnoticed had Finland quietly climbed upon the bandwagon of repudiation or postponement. She did not need to do so and obviously never gave this a thought. There is no self-righteousness in her attitude. Finns do not thank God that they are not as other men. I was in Helsinki approximately on one of the payment dates and brought up the subject in a congratulatory manner several times while chatting with natives of the country but could get no more than casual responses. They seemed quite unaware of the halo which America has so ostentatiously placed around Finland's head.

The co-operative movement in Finland has spread in widening circles until it now embraces almost everything that affects the nation's life, from banking to butter making, from the generating and distributing of hydro-electric power to the growing and marketing of the delectable murimarja berries of the far north. There are some seven thousand registered organizations all functioning, and with little duplication or confusion, on the same co-operative principles of membership fees and proportional distribution of profits. At least half of the country's nearly four million people are enrolled or are directly affected by the operations of these societies. As the first ones began to function only in 1901, the co-operatives of Finland are literally a twentieth century development; but they did not reach full effectiveness until the World War brought national independence.

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Finland is quiet and happy. Its Government assets were not long ago reported at ninety billion Finmarks, its liabilities at three billion. Its budget scarcely knows the look of red ink. The bourse quotations do not soar and plunge. Bulls and bears are alien to this institution's daily routine. Speculation holds little lure and there are practically no pyramiding fortunes. Finland is one country which stoutly resisted the blandishments of Mr. Ivar Kreuger and never sold its match monopoly for a mess of gilded pottage.

For days together one may travel through Finland by lake and river steamers, covering many times the distance of the famed Göta Canal which traverses Sweden. Always there are woods, woods and more woods—pine, spruce and birch. The latter is the fuel of the country, furnishing heat to many a home, power to many a locomotive and steamer, while the pine and spruce are primarily for houses, ships, wharves and all things that demand clean, sturdy lumber. Forests and their products constitute ninety per cent of the nation's exports. One passes many a huge raft, comprising sometimes 50,000 logs, which are making their creeping Odyssey, perhaps of years, from clearing to sawmill. Yes, these logs too are constrained to co-operate. They are presumably being marketed by the Forest Owners' Central Timber Company, Ltd. In its forestry and lumbering, as in all else, the land of whispering trees sees fit to demonstrate the truth of that axiom to which most lands give mere lip service. In co-operation there is safety, solvency—and success.

Landscape

What to reveal, what to say,
Becomes the problem of the day
Concerned with dark pines in a wood.
How is greenness understood?
So dusky, leafy, reaching tall
The thought can scarcely grasp it all.
Of what use words to say, "a tree"?
These only spell duplicity;
Could not inform, could never tell
How time makes pines imponderable.
Only the heart can form, "I know,"
And watch the deep-lanced shadows go
Across the grass, draw up the light
Till trees and sky become the night.

JOHN RITCHEY